The New-York Times.

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FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

The Kearsarge and the Alabama.

Semmes Announces that he Will Again be Afloat in August.

THE END OF THE CONFERENCE.

NO ACTION AGREED UPON

IMPORTANT BRITISH CABINET MEETING.

ALL PARTIES PREPARING FOR WAR.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 6.

The steamship *Asia*, Capt. MOODIE, from Liverpool, noon, June 25, and Queenstown 26th, arrived at this port at 2:30 this morning. She has on board 26 Halifax and 63 Boston passengers.

The steamship *Teutonia* arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 23d, and the *Australasian* at Queenstown, at 8 A. M. on the 25th.

The United States frigate *Constitution* was at Alexandria the middle of June.

The steamship *Asia* reports: June 26, off Tuskar, exchanged signals with the steamship *Kangaroo*, bound into Liverpool.

The *Asia* sailed at 8:30, this morning, for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon.

THE GREAT NAVAL FIGHT.

THE PRISONERS PAROLED.

The officers and seamen of the *Alabama*, captured by the *Kearsarge*, had been liberated on parole at Cherbourg.

A letter in the Paris *Patrie* states that Capt. SEMMES has announced that on the 15th of August he will again embark on a new *Alabama*, which will at that date be completed.

The seamen of the old *Alabama* will continue to receive pay, and form part of the crew of the new Confederate cruiser.

Rumor points to the steamer *Rapphannock*, the Ex-British war vessel which stole away from Sheerness to Calais, as the likely vessel which SEMMES will take possession of.

A committee, headed by Admiral ANSON, has been formed in London, to raise by guinea subscriptions a fund for the purchase of a handsome sword to replace that which Capt. SEMMES sunk with his ship.

It is reported that a considerable sum has also been raised in Liverpool for the same object.

The London *Daily News* publishes an account of the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* affair, correcting false statements in regard to the course pursued by the former. It charges that the *Deerhound* acted as a sort of tender to the *Alabama*; that Captain WINSLOW would have secured the whole of the officers and crew of the *Alabama* had he not placed too much confidence in the honor of the owner of the yacht; that he considered Capt. SEMMES and others who escaped as bound in honor to give themselves up, and that he did not pursue and fire upon the *Deerhound* because he did not believe any one carrying the flag of the Royal Yacht Squadron would act so dishonorably.

The *Daily News* also publishes a letter from Mr. STODDART, Master of the *Kearsarge*, complaining that the *Deerhound* was the consort of the *Alabama*.

The Paris *Temps* and the *Siècle* denounce the exaggerated and Pro-Southern accounts given by the semi-official papers of Paris of the destruction of the *Alabama*.

Thirty-seven of the crews of the ships *Rockingham* and *Tycoon*, destroyed by the *Alabama*, have been landed at Havre by a French steamer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ALABAMA IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on the 23d, Sir JOHN HAY asked if the attention of the Government had been called to the action between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*. He also inquired whether, in view of the experience gained by that action, Government would continue building ships which could neither fight nor swing.

Lord C. PAGET said the attention of the Admiralty had been drawn to the fight in question, but it had nothing to do with the question of the vessels to which the inquiry referred.

On the following evening, Lord PAGET, in reply to an inquiry, said that the Admiralty did not think it necessary to send an officer to Cherbourg to examine the mode adopted to strengthen the sides of the *Kearsarge* in order to resist shell, that information having been obtained when the vessel was in dock in England.

COURT MATTERS.

At the levee held by the Prince of Wales, in the name of the Queen, Mr. ADAMS presented Mr. CHAS. HALE, of the Boston *Advertiser*, Consul-General to Egypt.

AN ENGLISH IRON-CLAD.

The first English turret-ship, the *Royal Sovereign*, has been officially tried, and proved to be a great success. She is claimed to be the most formidable iron-clad afloat.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

In the English Parliament, on the 23d, inquiries were made of Ministers as to the proceedings of the conference; but Earl RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON gave no information beyond the fact that the last sitting of the conference would take place on the 25th, and that on the 27th they would present to Parliament all documents relating to the conference, and make a statement on the subject.

Earl RUSSELL admitted that negotiations would probably be broken off and hostilities resumed.

The London journals generally argue that it will be necessary for England to act in behalf of Denmark.

The *Morning Post* emphatically tells the German Powers that if they are under the impression that Great Britain will content herself with the utterance of a protest, they will probably find themselves grievously in error.

The same journal gives the report that all absentees from the channel fleet have been ordered to rejoin their ships forthwith.

The *Morning Star* says, that Denmark decidedly repelled with indignation England's last proposition in the interests of peace, and considers that this absolves England from acting as the armed champion of Denmark.

A semi-official Berlin paper represents that England has declared that on the renewal of hostilities she will place herself with her fleet at the side of Denmark.

The Austro-Prussian squadron left Axhaven on the 26th, and it was believed their destination was Bremerhaven.

A Vienna telegram says that at the final meeting of the conference on the 25th, Austria and Prussia will still be willing to accept of an armistice for not less than two months.

It is reported from Schleswig that the German troops had already commenced moving northward to take up positions.

It is also reported that immediate attacks will be made on Funen and Alsen, when the armistice is over.

The Oldenburg claim to the Duchies was being pressed in the German Diet, against that of Augustenburg.

The Danish Government has officially announced that if hostilities re-commence, the blockade of the German ports will be immediately reëstablished, but that neutral ships will be permitted to enter the ports, unless they have received notice of the reëstablishment of the blockade.

The London *Herald* contends that the failure of the Conference ought, unquestionably, to involve the resignation of the British Ministry.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash on hand of eight and a half millions of francs.

The Paris Bourse was dull and declining, and the Rentes were quoted at 65f. 70c.

SPAIN.

In the Spanish Congress the Ministers stated, in reply to an inquiry, that the squadron in the Pacific Ocean will be reinforced, and the Chincha Islands be occupied until the assassins of JALAMBO are punished, and it is proved that the Peruvian Government was foreign to the attempt to take the life of MASARIDO, Ex-Spanish Minister at Peru.

INDIA AND CHINA.

CALCUTTA, Monday, May 30.

Shirtings firm. Twist improving. Exchange 2s. 1d, Freights dull.

BOMBAY, Monday, May 30.

Exchange 2s. 1⅛d. Freights dull.

CANTON, Friday, May 13.

Cotton unchanged. Tea dearer. Exchange 4s, 9⅛d.

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, May 17.

Shirtings firm. Congou Tea tending downward. Silk active at unchanged prices. Freights firm. Exchange 6s. 4⅜d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were depressed and unsettled pending a ministerial explanation as to the result of the conference on the Dano-German question. The demand for discount was active at 6 ℔ cent., which is the lowest rate for good bills.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 25.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Londonderry yesterday for Quebec, returned there this morning with her screw broken. The *Nova Scotian* will leave Liverpool on the 27th to take on board her passengers, mails, etc., and convey them to their destination.

The new steamer *Yeddo*, believed to have been built for the Confederates at Bordeaux, had left that port for Amsterdam. Everything about the *Yeddo* was perfectly correct, but there was an unexplained mystery in the proceedings concerning her.

More confidence was felt in London to-day for the preservation of peace—at least as far as England is concerned—and consols advanced.

A telegram from Frankfort asserts that at to-day's conference the German Powers will still be prepared to treat upon a line of demarkation, and to conclude an armistice for two months. Should Denmark accept these terms peace may yet be preserved.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, June 26.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown to-day.

PARIS, Saturday, June 25—P. M.

The Bourse closed firm at 65f. 74c. for Rentes.

LONDON, Sunday, June 26—10 A. M.

The King of Wurtemburg is dead.

The Conference closed yesterday. Nothing has transpired as to the result of its deliberations.

A Cabinet Council was held immediately after the adjournment of the Conference, and the policy of the Government, will, it is said, be announced to-morrow.

The London *Globe* says that the Ministry are perfectly united on the Dano-German question.

LONDON, Sunday June 26—Noon.

The Conference met yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. All the representatives were present. It is not known what result was arrived at.

The *United Service Gazette* says that orders have been issued to prepare and hold in readiness for immediate use, the necessary warlike equipments for 30,000 troops.

The *Globe* asserts that the decision of the Government which Lord PALMERSTON will announce on Monday evening, will be that of the united Cabinet, and the public may rest assured that the decision will not be a faltering one, or one unmindful of the national honor and interests.

It is reported that a great meeting of the Conservatives is to be held at Lord SALISBURY's on Monday, to consider the expediency of offering a non-confidence motion.

LONDON, Sunday, June 26—1 P. M.

Various rumors favorable to peace caused a general improvement in the stock market, yesterday afternoon.

Consols advanced a half per cent., and railway stocks about a half per cent.

Consols closed at 90⅛@90⅜.

Prince ALFRED has joined his ship, the *Raccoon*, which is ordered to the coast of Norway.

LONDON, Sunday, June 26—3:30 P. M.

Nothing has transpired respecting the policy agreed upon at the Cabinet Council of Friday and yesterday, and which will be announced to Parliament to-morrow evening.

The Conference, which met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, sat till 4:15 o'clock, and then broke up, not to meet again.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL PER ASIA.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for the week have been 45,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and 11,000 bales to exporters. The market has been irregular, with a decline of 1-11d.; but American descriptions have generally remained steady. The sales to-day (Friday) were 6,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and unchanged at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	Nominal.	29½d.
Mobile	Nominal.	29d.
Uplands	Nominal.	28¾d.

Stock in port 311,500 bales, of which 16,500 bales were American.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester report a dull market for goods and yarns, with a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market was firmer, and all qualities have slightly advanced. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and others report: FLOUR firm and upward, with an advance of 6d. per barrel; Extra State 20s.@20s. 6d. WHEAT firm and advanced 2d. per cental; Red Western 8s.@8s. 8d.; Red Southern, 8s. 6d.@8s. 8d.; White Western, 8s. 6d.@9s.; White Southern, 8s. 6d.@9s. 3d. CORN active at an advance of 6d.; mixed, 29s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market is firm, with an upward tendency. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and others, report BEEF firmer. PORK upward, and partially advanced 1s. LARD firmer. BUTTER, no sales. TALLOW firmer at 39s.@41s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES steady. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE inactive. RICE steady. COD OIL no sales. SPERM OILS 81s. RESIN steady. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull. BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report PETROLEUM dull, refined 2s. 1d.@2s. 2d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firm with a slight advance. IRON dull. SUGAR dull and declined 6d.@1s. COFFEE easier. TEA firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady. PETROLEUM inactive at 2s. 3d for refined. LINSEED OIL declining; quoted 38s. 3d. TALLOW firmer.

GROVES & TODD quote: PROVISIONS firm. RESIN buoyant. LARD active.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

CONSOLS closes at 89⅞@89⅞ for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of bullion to the amount of £150,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

BARING BROS. state the market for American Securities is dull and nominal, with no sales.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 25—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 6,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closes quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet but firm.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm and active.

PRODUCE—The market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday, June 25—P.M.

Consols closed at 90@90⅛ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central Railroad, 38@36 discount; Erie Railroad, 50@52.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

HAVRE, Saturday, June 25.

Cotton sales of the week, 70,000 bales; Orleans tres ordinaire, 367f.; bas, 360f.

The market is firm. Stock in port, 60,000 bales.

Funeral of the Late Gov. Reeder.

EASTON, Pa., Wednesday, July 6.

The funeral of Gov. REEDER will take place on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, in this place.

Military.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 22.—The General Officers and Commandants of Regiments of this Division will assemble, without fail, at these headquarters, No. 5 Tryon-row, at 10 o'clock precisely, Thursday morning, Jan. 7, 1864. By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

A. HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

THE REBEL RAID.

Our Forces Still on Maryland Heights.

General Hunter Coming Up from the West.

SPEEDY END OF THE RAID PROBABLE.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, July 6.

The rebels have not yet attempted an assault on SIGEL, who continues to hold his position on Maryland Heights. It is expected that unless the rebels develop a reserve force, of which we are now ignorant, the whole raid will be over by to-morrow.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 6.

The mail train for Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry, left this morning as usual.

Gen. HUNTER's forces are rapidly arriving from the West, and will no doubt soon confront the rebels.

The enemy still retains possession of the Virginia side of Harper's Ferry.

Gen. SIGEL with his force holds Maryland Heights.

All indications thus far strengthen the conviction that the forces of the enemy do not exceed six or eight thousand men, and that it is simply a plundering expedition, and nothing more.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 6.

The *Evening American* has the following view of the situation:

An intelligent gentleman arrived this morning from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, and states that it is now definitely ascertained that the whole force of the enemy does not exceed 5,000, of whom less than one-fourth are cavalry, and the balance infantry. They are concentrating in and around Harper's Ferry, and are sending out parties to forage on people, robbing them of even their watches and money.

There was some skirmishing going on between our troops and the rebels across the river, and occasionally shot and shell were being thrown at them from the Maryland Heights.

The fight of Gen. MULLIGAN with the advance of the rebels at Leetown is spoken of as most gallant, he successfully repulsing them several times.

Gen. SIGEL moved toward Shephardstown with his immense wagon train in front, the protection of which was deemed of more importance than the risking of a general engagement. Not a wagon fell into the enemy's hands, and nothing was left behind at Martinsburgh except some oats, which were set on fire before he left. The impression when our informant left was that the rebel force will retire before to-morrow night, as Gen. HUNTER will be in their rear by that time, with ample force to overwhelm them, if they remain longer. The principal object of this raid has proved unsuccessful, unless it be the damage they have done to the railroad and canal, the collection of conscripts and plunder of the inhabitants.

They have not attempted to leave the line of the Potomac, except to rob stores at Point of Rocks and destroying some canal boats near Hancock. What damage has been done to the railroad has not yet been ascertained, though it is understood that they have not retired far beyond Martinsburgh.

There is no truth in the statement that a rebel force has been to Boonsborough and Hagerstown, or that a raid has been made on the railroad west of Cumberland.

Gen. WALLACE is coöperating with Gen. SIGEL, and has secured the entire protection of the road as far as Frederick, which is now safe. There is an ample force at Point of Rocks, and also at Lower Fords, and sufficient force has been organized at Frederick to prevent any invasion of that place.

REPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 6.

The *Bulletin* has received the following special dispatch:

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, July 6.

Gen. COUCH has just received a dispatch, which leads us to believe that our cavalry were forced out of Hagerstown to-day. The dispatch is dated 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The rebels have only cavalry.

Our troops are concentrating at Chambersburgh and beyond.

The Governor will issue a call immediately for more troops in addition to the 12,000 called out yesterday, so that the old troops in the department may be sent to the front. The old Pennsylvania Reserves are flocking to the rescue.

Gen. COUCH is here for the present, in constant communication with Gov. CURTIN.

REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, July 6.

The following proclamation has just been issued by the Governor.

It is now ascertained that a large rebel force has been detached from Richmond and is advancing on the North. So large a portion of our army is at remote points that it becomes necessary to raise immediately a sufficient body to repel them. They are already within the borders of the Commonwealth.

You have always heretofore been ready to answer the call of your country. You will not be less ready to come forward when your homes and firesides are to be defended against a profligate horde of plunderers. I am authorized by the President of the United States to call for twelve thousand volunteers in addition to those required by my proclamation of yesterday, to serve for one hundred days in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Washington and its vicinity. I appeal to the freemen of Pennsylvania to rouse themselves for the necessary effort, and come promptly to sweep the invaders from her soil. I refer to the General Order from the Headquarters of the Pennsylvania Militia, No. 50, dated July 5, 1864, published with this proclamation, for the details of the arrangements.

I do most earnestly require the good and loyal men of the Commonwealth, and especially the veteran soldiers in all her borders, to show themselves to be worthy of her in this emergency. Her sons have established for themselves, on many a bloody field, a reputation for the martial virtues which they will not now forfeit, when both their well earned fame, and the safety of their homes and families are at stake.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, July 6.

Dispatches from Chambersburgh state that a rebel force, supposed to be BRADLEY JOHNSON's brigade, entered Hagerstown this afternoon. The Federal force at that place under Lieut. MCLEAN, after a spirited resistance, were compelled to fall back on Greencastle, Penn., with which place we still had telegraphic communication up to 9 o'clock to-night.

LATEST FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 6—9 P. M.

The following is the latest received from the Upper Potomac to this hour:

Some excitement was caused at Frederick this morning by the fact that a slight skirmish had occurred between our pickets and a small squad of rebel scouts about half way between Frederick and Point of Rocks, resulting in the rebels retiring to the Point.

Just as the regular train from this city arrived in Frederick, a body of our cavalry came dashing into the town covered with dust, which induced many to suppose that they were rebels. A great scare ensued. The train put back to Monocacy Junction, and the mistake was not ascertained till the cars reached there, when they returned, but were again frightened back by another scare as foolish and groundless as the first.

From movements perceptible among the enemy at Harper's Ferry to-day, it was supposed that HUNTER's forces were actively pressing them in the rear. Nothing definite could be ascertained, but there is every reason to believe that HUNTER will be heard from to some purpose before long.

Every possible precaution has been taken by Gen. WALLACE to guard against the possibility of any surprise movement by the enemy in this direction. Should they come within this department, they will meet with an uncomfortable reception.

Last night Mrs. DITSON, an estimable Union lady residing at Point of Rocks, was killed while sitting at her own door near the Post-office, by a shot fired by the rebels on the opposite side of the Potomac.

To day a citizen of Sharpsburgh was shot for refusing to deliver up his watch to a rebel who demanded it. The scoundrel put his pistol to the man's head and blew his brains out, for not complying with his demand.

There are some exciting reports to-night as to the presence of a very large force of rebels near Harper's Ferry, but they are not deemed reliable.

We shall send you later intelligence as fast as it comes in.

THE VERY LATEST.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 6.

Dispatches received by the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad up to 9:30 to-night, say that the rebels had not yet made any attack on our forces at Maryland Heights. Cars run safely as far as Sandy Hook.

It is reported that a small body of rebels are at Middletown, about eight miles from Frederick, near South Mountain.

THE LAST DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 6—Midnight.

There are rumors that the enemy are in large force on this side of the Potomac. Some estimate them as high as 30,000 strong. I give the report but think it doubtful.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

Rebel View of the Situation—Rebel Report of Wilson's Raid.

We have received files of Richmond papers to July 4 inclusive, from which we make the following interesting extracts:

FROM PETERSBURGH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 4.

The following official dispatch from Gen. LEE brings "order out of chaos" in respect to the recent captures in the engagements with WILSON's raiders:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 1, 1864.

Hon. Secretary of War:

Gen. BEAUREGARD reports a feeble demonstration made by the enemy on a portion of Gen. JOHNSON's lines about 5 P. M. yesterday. His skirmishers, supported by two lines of troops, drove in our line of skirmishers, which was reëstablished at dark.

In the various conflicts with the enemy's cavalry in their late expedition against the railroads, besides their killed and wounded left on the field, one thousand prisoners, thirteen piece of artillery, thirty wagons and ambulances, many small arms, horses, ordnance stores and several hundred negroes, taken from plantations on their route were captured.

R. E. LEE, General.

Interest becomes intense as the day comes on when Yankee enthusiasm will reach its acme. To-day is the "last day of grace" allowed the Federal army in which to sustain itself. Should they make a general assault upon Petersburgh, and meet with that repulse all so confidently expect, the tide of war is forever set against them. They will never recover the lost animus with which Fourth of July whisky and buncombe will inspire them. The Fourth of July lost, they are lost with it. Their game is ended, and GRANT and LINCOLN and the Union cause all "go up the spout" together.

On Saturday the enemy continued to throw shells at the city, without noticeable result. No movements of any importance transpired.

On yesterday the enemy commenced throwing shells at an early hour, with considerable rapidity, and many thought it was the beginning of a general bombardment, but toward mid-day the fire slackened, and soon ceased altogether. All remained quiet from noon up to the date of our intelligence last night.

AFFAIRS IN FRONT OF PETERSBURGH—THE FIRING ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON—RECONNOISSANCE—MORE OF THE RAIDERS—THEIR RETREAT A ROUT—MORE VALUABLE CAPTURES.

The heavy firing of Thursday evening, referred to Friday's *Express*, has since been more fully explained. It occurred to the right of Battery No. 5, near the City Point road, about one and a half miles from Petersburgh. The enemy made two puny assaults on COLQUITT's brigade, which the brave and veteran Georgians repulsed with scarcely an effort. The contumacious Yankees also advanced on CRADLE's front, driving in his skirmishers, but as soon as our line of battle opened, the enemy fell upon their faces just behind a little hill, which afforded ample protection. The invincible Alabama boys had no sooner delivered their volley than the cowardly Yankees felt what little courage they had oozing out, and crept back, seeking shelter under the cover of their trenches. Our loss was too insignificant to justify special mention. That of the enemy was believed to be considerable.

On Thursday night our skirmishers and picket lines, which had been temporarily disarranged, were reëstablished, and all was quiet again.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

On Thursday night it was reported that the enemy had made another attempt to secure position on the Southern Railroad, at a point some eight miles from Petersburg. A reconnoissance was made, which failed to find the new comers. Gentlemen living in the vicinity state that the enemy are certainly fortifying on Dr. GURLEY's farm, some three or four miles east of the railroad, and about seven from Petersburg. How this information is obtained we have been unable to ascertain.

LECTURES ON CONCHOLOGY.

All was quiet on our lines Friday, if we except somewhat noisy lectures of the Vandals on Conchology. These annoy a little, but do no harm, especially to the brave army now defending Petersburgh, and which GRANT must whip before he obtains the key to the back door of the citadel. The disturbing of women and children, does not conquer soldiers in the field, and none but the most dastardly race on the face of the earth would engage in a business so supremely contemptible, as well as inexpressibly villainous.

A LONG CHASE AFTER THE RAIDERS—THEY ARE AGAIN ENCOUNTERED—ANOTHER ROUTE—MORE VALUABLE CAPTURES—THE WILSONITES THOROUGHLY DISORGANIZED AND DEMORALIZED.

The last published information of WILSON's fleet-footed horsemen left them near Rowanty Swamp, in Dinwiddie County, about four miles from Ream's Station, rapidly retreating, with FITZ LEE's division pursuing. LEE, we hear from a reliable source, continued the pursuit, and pressed the marauders so closely that they abandoned two more very elegant Napoleon guns. The enemy finally brought up in the vicinity of Stony Creek, where, disconsolate and exhausted, he stopped to feed and, if possible, gain a little rest; but Gen. LEE, inhospitable and relentless man that he is, objected to any cessation of hostilities, and bringing one of the enemy's own Napoleons to bear, soon opened hot and heavy, throwing his deadly missiles into the very midst of these vile horse-stealers and house-burners.

THE ENEMY MAKES A FEEBLE STAND.

Gathering his shattered columns, WILSON determined to make a show of fight, and for a few minutes stood his ground. But the fire from our cannon increasing, and Gen. LEE's bold cavaliers obeying an order to charge, with a characteristic energy and vim, the wearied raiders soon gave way, directing their horses' heads toward Jarratt's Depot, distant from Stony Creek ten miles, and from Petersburgh thirty miles. Their retreat now became a rout, and was conducted upon the principle of every man for for himself, the devil or FITZ LEE to take hindmost.

THE PURSUIT ABANDONED.

At Jarratt's night set in, and our men and horses being much jaded and fatigued, the pursuit was abandoned. The enemy's organization was thoroughly broken up, and they were scattering and dividing in every direction before they reached Jarratt's. We secured many prisoners, and others were being rapidly brought in last accounts.

ADDITIONAL BOOTY.

In this last pursuit, in addition to the two Napoleon guns already mentioned, we captured nine valuable wagons, several ambulances, and a large number of small arms. The wagons include the headquarter and private wagon of the vainglorious WILSON, and also that of Gen. MCINTOSH, one of his brigade Commanders. The contents of these wagons are said to be very valuable, but we have not heard them particularly described. Our captures also include a number of prisoners—200 or more.

From JARRATT's the enemy's route to GRANT's army will be very long and circuitous, but we do not know that he will be further annoyed, unless some of the patriotic citizens in that section seize their shotguns and go in pursuit. In their present demoralized condition, a hundred resolute men could put a thousand to flight.

PRISONERS BROUGHT IN FRIDAY.

Up to 3 o'clock Friday, fifty additional prisoners have been received in this city. These do not include any of Gen. FITZ LEE's captures of Wednesday afternoon and Thursday. They were all secured dodging about in the swamps and woods of Dinwiddie, by scouts sent out for this special duty. A physician, residing about seven miles from Petersburgh, informed us Friday that his section is filled with them, and many of them will no doubt be captured. Three, captured near this gentleman's residence Thursday, had a horse and mule, the latter adorned with an elegant side-saddle, stolen, of course, from some lady whose house had been visited by the thieves.

Among the captured brought in Friday was Col. SAMUEL J. CROOKS, of the Twenty-second New-York Cavalry; also, First Lieut. WM. E. ROACH and Second Lieut. H. D. PECK.

One representative of the press was registered at the Provost-Marshal's. He gives the name of IRA B. VAN GILDEN, reporter for the NEW-YORK TIMES and Philadelphia *Press*. This individual will now have ample time to write out notes made by the way. [This man is not connected with the TIMES.—ED. TIMES.]

Col. CROOK's body servant, a likely mulatto lad of 15, was captured yesterday. He says his name is HENRY WASHINGTON, and he claims to be from Washington City. HENRY gives a poor account of his Colonel's valor, and says he ran at the first fire of the Southerners.

HEAVY FIRING.

About 10:15 o'clock Friday night, a heavy musketry fire commenced, apparently on our centre, which quickly extended around to our left. It lasted about twenty minutes. It was believed that the Yankees had charged our line and were repulsed.

A GALLANT AFFAIR—THIRTY-TWO YANKEES "SURROUNDED" AND TAKEN BY SEVEN CONFEDERATES.

A correspondent of the *Express* says that, on the evening of Wednesday, the 22d inst., a party of Yankee cavalry, numbering thirty-two men, passed through the neighborhood of Red Oak, in Brunswick, and stopped at Mrs. NANCY MASON's. Here they found Capt. G. D. WHITE, of the Boydon Cavalry, who has been at home, on furlough, in consequence of a dangerous wound received while gallantly leading his men in the fight at Gettysburgh. Capt. WHITE was on a visit to Mrs. MASON, who is his grandmother.

The Yankees called Capt. WHITE from the House, and threatened to take him along with them as their prisoner, but not having a spare horse, the Lieutenant in command (a scamp named BROOKS, and a renegade from Halifax County, Virginia,) gave him a verbal parole, which Capt. WHITE said he would not regard, and which he did not, as the sequel will show.

This party of roving Yankees camped that night a few miles from Mrs. MASON's, and early that morning Capt. WHITE collected six of the neighbors and went in pursuit of the marauders. He followed them some distance unperceived, and finally they halted at Mr. JAMES ELMORE's to feed their horses, as well as themselves.

While the Yankees were awaiting a breakfast which they had ordered Mr. ELMORE to cook, Capt. WHITE was in sight maturing his plans for their surprise and capture. He stationed his company of six mounted men several hundred yards off in a lane, at the further slope of an eminence, and in such a manner as to present the appearance of a front rank of a cavalry force. They were two abreast, and really looked as appearance would seem to indicate. Capt. WHITE then made a circuit so as to avoid being seen by the enemy, and dashing boldly up to the party, defiantly ordered a surrender or he would cut them to pieces in a moment, at the same time pointing to the head of what seemed to be a squadron of cavalry. Overwhelmed with surprise and panic-stricken, the valiant BROOKS asked for time to consult his men. Capt. WHITE replied that there was no time for parley. He would not grant a moment, but that they must stack their arms in the road and march immediately up to the Dixie boys, or the Dixie boys would march to them. Lieut. BROOKS immediately stacked arms, marched up to Capt. WHITE's *formidable* body of cavalry. Upon finding that they had surrendered to six citizens, armed only with double-barrel shot guns, their mortification was great, but it was too late to retrieve their misfortune. They were so far from their arms that Capt. WHITE and his men, being mounted, could have killed half of them before they could have fallen back many paces, and then have speedily dispatched the balance by first gaining access to their carbines and pistols.

The situation of affairs was seen at a glance. They had been out-generaled, and the only alternative was to submit. The commanding officer shed tears, (I hope they were tears of bitter repentance for the invasion of his native State,) and the ireful Yankees threatened vengeance to Capt. WHITE and his little squad if they were ever liberated. But no one feared their threats. They are, ere this, all safely shipped to Georgia, where I hope they will have time allowed them for further repentance.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners at St. Louis—Movements of Marmaduke and Shelby.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 5.

Upward of three hundred rebel prisoners arrived in the steamer *Gladiator*, from Little Rock, yesterday, in charge of a battalion of MERRITT's horse veterans, on furlough. They left for Rock Island last night.

Officers from Duval's Bluff, Arkansas, say that on the 30th ultimo, SHELBY had not returned to Clarendon, but it was thought that he would do so.

Gen. CARR reached Duval's Bluff on the 30th.

Gen. MARMADUKE is still south of the Arkansas River, ten miles below Napoleon. His force consists of his own and Gens. BRIDGES, DOCKERY and CABEL's, about 6,000 men, with six or eight pieces of artillery.

There is no rebel artillery between Arkansas and White Rivers, and there are but three companies of guerrillas between these rivers.

The apprehensions of a siege of Little Rock are much diminished.

There is but one brigade of rebels on the Saline River.

The design of the rebels is evidently to cut Gen. STEELE's communications on the White River, which, however, it will be very difficult to do; but if it should be done, Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock have provisions for three months.

The White River is patrolled by tin-clads, supported by a land force.

A saw-mill was burned at Marshall last night. Loss $10,000.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen—$166,397 in Treasure.

The Steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, for Aspinwall, June 27—5 P. M., with mails, passengers and specie, to D. B. ALLEN, arrived yesterday morning:

SPECIE LIST.

Order	$10,297 91	H. Cohn & Co.	59,900 0
Scholle Bros	32,200 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	64,500 00
A. Rich & Bro	500 00		
Total			$167,397 91

PANAMA, Monday, June 27.

The steamer from the South Pacific arrived on the 19th, with a full freight and passenger list.

The Spanish-Peruvian imbroglio still occupies the attention of the press, but the different Republics appear to aid Peru with nothing but an expression of sympathy, and a very warlike display of words.

Fresh Provisions for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 6.

The Sanitary Commission to-day sent to the army 1,150 barrels of fresh vegetables, and 8,000 heads of cabbages.

FROM MEXICO.

Maximilian's Progress to the Capital.

His Departure from Orizaba and Reception at Puebla.

THE OVATION IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Organization of the French-Mexican Court.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 2, 1864.

THE IMPERIAL DEPARTURE FROM ORIZABA.

The French mail steamship *Louisiana*, from Vera Cruz, and which touches at Santiago de Cuba, brings ample details of the journey of MAXIMILIAN from Orizaba to the capital, which, as I mentioned in my last communication, he reached on the 12th instant. At Orizaba he passed three days, and the *Indicador*, of that place, whose editor, by the by, shows decided talent for conducting a "court journal," and seems to find the courtier's trade congenial, is in ecstacies at the imperial smiles and kingcraft. He continues:

"The festivities of the imperial reception have concluded in Orizaba. The Emperor and Empress left to-day at 8 for Puebla, and with them have gone the gladness and content of its inhabitants. The city appears deserted and sad, but the remembrance of the three days which have just passed will be eternal here, as if it were the recollection of a delightful vision."

The festivities here mentioned must be taken in a Pickwickian sense, for, according to the usual acceptation of the word, there were no festivities, which the *Indicator* accounts for by stating the depressed situation of the people, but he remarks that pompous ceremonies are not necessary that the mind may rejoice and the heart expand.

"The festivity, then, in Orizaba consisted in the continual communication (which was intimate and incessant) between the sovereigns and the people. All saw them, all heard them, we may even say that all touched them. They walked with them through the streets, and with them prayed in the churches. In fact, all already know the Emperor and Empress, and their Imperial Majesties know them all."

Of course they do, but that happy state of affairs is familiar to all voters near election time, but generally such *friendships* are soon forgotten. We are told that MAXIMILIAN did not lose a minute; he saw and asked about everything. All was minutely examined, not from curiosity but in order to give an impulse to everything good and remedy all that was evil. The Emperor already knows all the circumstances of the city and district better than its oldest inhabitants. In the afternoon they went to visit the fine manufactory of Cocolapan. MAXIMILIAN examined with minute prolixity the details of the factory like one well versed in the things which constitute the wealth of nations. After visiting the spinning and weaving factories, the party proceeded to inspect the paper manufactory, and here the courtly editor was again in raptures. The grass was rather wet, but the imperial feet did not refuse to tread it. More than once the Empress CHARLOTTE was separated from her august husband by some rude person, who would push his way between the two, and it was a delight to see how she raised her dress that it might not draggle in the mud like anybody accustomed to be a pedestrian.

But Orizaba improvised a ball on the Wednesday. It was given at the house of Mr. BERNARD, and although got up in a hurry, it was really a good one. The saloons were elegantly adorned, and the *ambigu* was exquisite. The Emperor and Empress entered at 10½ o'clock, and dancing immediately began. The quadrille of honor was composed as follows:

The Emperor with Senora Almonte—the Empress with Gen. Almonte—Don Miguel Arroyo with Senora Bernard—Gen. Woll with Senora Herrera—Gen. De Maussion with Senora Adalid—the Licenciate Saurez Peredo with Senorita Josefa Scoane.

Second Quadrille.—The Emperor with Senora Herrera—the Empress with Gen. De Maussion—Gen. Brincourt with Senora Almonte—Lieut.-Col. Gonzalez with Senorita Barcena—Gen. Herran with Senorita Almonte—Senor Gargollo with Senorita Carcel.

Their Majesties then retired, it being midnight. They took no refreshments, merely observing that they were not accustomed to take anything at night. The ball, however, was kept up till 6 o'clock next morning. The evening previous to their departure there was a display of fireworks, which had been frustrated the previous night by the bad weather. A scaffolding was erected and tastefully adorned, and from this the Imperial guests witnessed the display. Of course, all Orizaba was there. During the three days, the city was beautifully adorned, and at night illuminated. The effect was lost, in a great measure, on the first two nights, owing to the rain, but the last night presented a brilliant spectacle of inscriptions, mottoes, and the names of the monarchs in flames of a thousand different hues.

On that afternoon a visit was paid to the different schools, and a patience and solicitude shown by the imperial pair which would have honored the most devoted teacher. I need not say that the children lost nothing by the visit, for each one received a small gold coin.

As the clock struck five, the lovers of sensation were again delighted, for MAXIMILIAN issued from his palace, accompanied only by his private secretary, and proceeded along the principal street. Of course nobody could imagine where he was going almost without attendants. He stopped to inquire in a drug-store where the prison was situated; he was informed, and immediately turned the corner of the street and proceeded to the prison, which he wished to visit when not expected.

The Empress went in the morning at 10 o'clock to hear mass in Calvary Church, and afterward visited the Capuchin nuns of the same convent. She went in a carriage, or rather a little chaise drawn by two mules like rats. The coachman was in his shirt-sleeves. On Her Majesty entering and leaving the church she had to pass with considerable difficulty among the crowd of women, who were kneeling on the pavement.

Before leaving Orizaba, MAXIMILIAN bestowed from his private purse one hundred dollars to each of the hospitals, and several hundred more amongst the poor. At the town of Tugevio, one league from Orizaba, all the inhabitants, we are told, were waiting with flowers and nosegays, which were showered into the carriage. MAXIMILIAN spoke kindly to them, promising to return to see them. At 11:30 they reached Acualizingo, where the same scenes took place, and breakfast was served. The whole party, including the ladies, ascended the heights of Acualtzingo on horseback, and so on to Puente Colorado, where a deputation from Puebla awaited to receive them. The authorities of Tehuacan and an immense number of people from the neighboring towns were also assembled. Here ends the district of Orizaba, and the Civil Prefect who had accompanied the party took leave. This official (LEOANE,) in short and concise sentences, expressed to the monarch *his hope* that they would arrive happily at the end of their journey, whilst he would return to fulfill and exact obedience to their orders for the welfare of those communities. The Emperor deigned to clasp affectionately the hand of the Prefect, and in the most benevolent and flattering terms thanked him for the solicitude with which he had tried to make their stay agreeable.

THE ARRIVAL AT PUEBLA.

On arriving at Puebla, they took up their residence in the district of Xonaca, in a pretty country house belonging to the Bishop. On Sunday, the 5th, at 10 in the morning, MAXIMILIAN made his state entrance into Puebla, amidst enthusiastic acclamations; but hired clappers are used in streets as well as theatres.

The procession was in the following order—five scouts, French gendarmes, mounted police, ten carriages with the corporation in uniform; in the first carriage were two mace-bearers and two officials with the keys of the city on an elegant cushion, a part of the Imperial Guard serving as scouts to their Majesties; next in an open carriage the Grand Marshal of the Court, Gen. ALMONTE and his lady, and His Excellency VELASQUEZ DE LEON, in plain clothes following came in an open carriage His Majesty, also in plain clothes, with the Empress on his left hand, to the right of the carriage Gen. Woll on horseback, and to the left, similarly mounted, Gen. Brincourt, both in uniform, and followed by their staffs. The procession was closed by the Imperial Mexican escort. The French garrison kept the line. The procession halted opposite the principal entrance to the cathedral, where *Te Deum* was sung, and then proceeded to the Bishop's residence, where Maximilian held a levée. It is supposed that 20,000 persons were present. On the 7th, there was a grand review. A column of honor defiled before their Majesties, when a squadron of the Imperial Guard, especially attracted attention. In the evening a grand ball took place. Their stay was occupied with visits to the public institutions, eight exhibitions of fireworks, to which they were conducted by a guard of Mexican soldiers bearing torches of wax, and every street corner being brilliantly illuminated as the passed. In the cathedral their *Majesties* were conducted in and out by four bishops bearing a canopy.

THE ENTRANCE INTO THE MEXICAN CAPITAL.

As they approached the Capital, preparations were eagerly made for their reception. By 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th there passed through the streets a column of 500 persons on horseback and over 200 chaises with the principal and richest families of the Capital. This *aristocratic* procession was going out of the city into the open country to receive their new favorite. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the meeting took place at the Rancho de Santa Cruz. Their Majesties alighted to salute the families which welcomed them and were giving them proofs of the greatest and most respectful kind feeling. From the same hour there was hurrying to the Villa de Guadalupe another crowd of families who came to greet their Majesties. At two o'clock a great dust was seen along the plains of Aragon, soon groups of carriages and horsemen showed that it was the Imperial cortege, amongst which was a brilliant body of French officers. Soon was heard the roar of one hundred and one cannon and the pealing of the church bells. A crowd of persons bearing flags rushed to meet the carriage of Maximilian, and then the enthusiasm was unlimited. Their Majesties were obliged to alight and walk over fifty paces, till they got to the gates of the villa, where they were received by the authorities and by the Archbishops of Mexico and Michoacan, and by the bishop of Oaxaca and the dean and chapter, who conducted them, under a canopy of state, to the church, surrounded by a brilliant assemblage, who almost carried them. Commander-in-Chief Bazaine, the French Minister and Gen. Neigre welcomed them. The Civil Prefect made a feeling speech, to which Maximilian responded by one equally tender.

On the following day he made his State entrance into Mexico City, at 11 o'clock ; all the balconies and roofs were covered with people, scaffoldings and arches abounded ; in the carriages was a courtly and brilliant array ; verses and flowers were poured upon the august visitors all the way from the railway station to the cathedral. At the porch of the cathedral they were received by the Archbishop and other dignitaries of the Church, the authorities and corporations who accompanied them to hear the Te-Deum, which was performed with great pomp.

Almonte has received from Napoleon the grand cross of the Legion of Honor ; whilst the Prefect of Vera Cruz and Don Avelino Versera, President of its corporation, have received from Maximillian the cross of the Imperial Order of Guadalupe.

FURTHER AND LATER DETAILS.

The Spanish steamship *Barcelona* brings news from Vera Cruz up to the 23d, and from the City of Mexico up to the 18th. By it we receive further details of the entry of Maximilian. During divine service in the church at Guadaloupe, a suburb of the capital, the monarchs occupied a throne placed in the church, where their piety greatly edified the spectators. Archbishop Sabastida, accompanied by the other prelates, chaunted the *Domine salvum fac Imperatorem*, which terminated the ceremony. They then, accompanied by a great multitude, passed through the vestry to the upper part of the edifice belonging to the chapter. All the authorities being assembled in one of the saloons, the arrival of their Majesties was greeted with three cheers. The civil Prefect of Mexico (Villar y Bocanegra) then addressed Maximilian as follows :

Your Majesty : At the foot of the wondrous heights of Tepeyac, and separated from them by only the wall of the temple in which we venerate the protectress and Mother of the Mexicans, the Virgin of Guadalupe ; before their beloved sovereigns present themselves the Civil Prefect of the first department of the Empire, the Municipal Prefect of the great City of Mexico, the Honorable Corporation, His Excellency the Archbishop, and other authorities, all filled with the greatest pleasure, and their souls overflowing with joy, to welcome their fortunate arrival at the gates of the city, where the throne is placed, which the Mexicans have raised for them. I fail in words sufficient to express our gratitude, because, forsaking another throne, riches, country, parents, brothers and friends, having compassion of our misfortunes Your Majesties have deigned to come to try to make us happy, and to save us from the evils which were driving us to disappear from among the list of nations. Only by reports and papers did Your Majesties know the wishes of a people which was cheering for you, and now to-day to see for yourselves that you were not misled, and that from the shore of Vera Cruz to the gates of this city, all receive their sovereigns with acclamations, and that the enthusiasm has no bounds. This, we, the Mexicans, will keep forever, and I swear, Your Majesty, in the name of the department over which I am placed, that we will all obey and aid the sovereigns whom by acclamation we have given to ourselves.

Long live your Imperial Majesties."

This cheer was repeated by all the assembly, and then followed a deep silence, because Maximilian began to speak :

"Deeply moved by the enthusiastic reception which I have received in all the towns in the course of my journey, my emotion and gratitude acquire greater intensity on finding myself at the gates of the capital, and seeing its principal authorities assembled to congratulate me in a place so respected and beloved by me and the Empress, as it is also by all Mexicans. I am delighted to receive your congratulations, and salute you with the effusion of one who loves you and has identified his fate with yours."

Enthusiastic shouts followed his last words, while the lovely eyes of his august consort swam in tears of emotion and tenderness. They then went into a balcony to salute the people grouped in front of the building, and who, we are told, were as delighted as the officials. At the desire of Maximilian, the saloon was then ceded to the ladies, who by hundreds entered to pay their respects to their sovereigns.

The ladies of the capital were not guilty of the negligence which disconcerted their fair sovereign at Vera Cruz. For, on the plain of Aragon, when an immense and brilliant assembly received the Imperial travelers, an address, beautifully written and luxuriously bound, was put in the hands of the Empress Charlotte by a deputation of ladies. The tenor was as follows :

Madam : The presence of your Imperial Majesty in this part of the New World, as the companion of the magnanimous Prince, destined by Heaven to govern it, serves to enhance so many different glorious circumstances, joined together in the throne which is now raised upon the affection of this people. To us falls the happiness of representing beside your Majesty the families of the capital of the Empire and of being the organ of those feelings which tender adhesion and refined fidelity which your Majesty is witnessing in the midst of unbounded acclamations and rejoicing, and which would be the best title, if it were possible for one to exist, superior to that given by your conspicuous virtues, to the crown which encircles your temples, and to make for Mexico a name worthy of the glorious race which brought to these remote regions Christianity with civilization and the arts.

Political economy, Madam, will speak in a thousand different shapes of the fortunate change which is taking place and excites so lively and deep an interest in Europe and America. For us, it is only incumbent to contemplate in your Majesty the eminent qualities with which Divine Providence has endowed you, doubtless with the design of displaying all that there is of lofty in the majesty of the throne, of the tender in the heart of Princes, and of exemplary and modest in the bosom of private life. With your Majesty and your august husband, who are the objects of public admiration and the delight of this vast empire, begins the dynasty which takes the name of its new country. It will figure beside that of Charles V. and Maria Theresa, beside that of Louis Phillipe and Napoleon III., and beside that of a respected and beloved sovereign, the father of your Imperial Majesty.

We, Madam, shall never be weary of blessing you for the services you are going to afford to religion, the source of the greatness of Mexico, and of that generous character which is now becoming ennobled by a model and example which must enforce admiration. Your Imperial Majesty being the worthy inheritor of the piety of those two great Queens, your grandmother and your mother, religion cannot suffer in the presence of your throne : and when heaven in its exceeding mercy sends us a pledge of peace and union which causes to be forgotten all that has divided Mexicans, it is not possible that we deceive ourselves in assuring your Majesty that those wishes and hopes are about to be realized.

Permit us, then, Your Majesty, to present to you the profound homage of our respect and obedience, and to express the ardent gratitude which pervades the families of the capital, who bless your name and will never cease to pray to Divine Providence for the happiness of the reign of your august husband, to whom it evidently affords its kind protection. His character and piety assure to his new country a name worthy to be heard in the world and a lasting peace, Madam.

The keys of the city were presented by the Municipal Prefect, who made a brief and sensible speech, to which Maximilian answered in kindly and becoming terms. The keys are of gold, adorned with enamels and curiously worked by a Mexican artist. The upper part of one represents an eagle and of the other the imperial crown. They were placed on a waiter of silver filigree work.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

With respect to the civil war, from the French headquarters we have the following dispatch :

"Col. Garnier, of the Fifty-first, has met and defeated the enemy, and the Cerro of San Gregorio being evacuated, he pursues Rincon Gallardo, who is fleeing in the direction of Predra Gorda." The Liberals left over forty men on the field ; the French had five wounded. Letters from Tulancingo say that Baltasar Telles, with his troops and the Liberals of Lacation., in all 650 men, tried to take Chignahuapau, but was repulsed. The Imperialists, with 630 men, including 130 French, then attacked Lacation, which was taken on the 3d, Telles going off toward Tezuitlan Mejia passed through San Luis, en route to pay his respects at Court. It is asserted that the treasure convoy took to the capital, the other day, four millions from the interior,

In Monterey the friends of Vidaurri encouraged by Doblado's defeat, were busy plotting against Juarez. Vidaurri's son Tudalecir, and Gen. Quiroga who had purposely returned to New-Leon from Texas whither he had fled, were organizing a movement which was supported by several towns, as Condela, Lampasos, Bustamente, and Morelos. This latter place is 70 or 80 miles from Monterey. These leaders are said to have more than 500 men under arms. Juarez had ordered Patoni to leave Durango in great haste, in order to look after Chihuahua. She *Sociedad*, of Mexico, confirms the news of the failure of the Imperialists at Saltillo to overthrow Juarez. Many of those compromised had fled, frightened at the fate of Lozano and Ugartechea.

The *Restauracion*, of Campeche, gives news up to the 31st. The guerrilla band of Roque Ferreiro had been defeated and broken up, the leader himself being captured. He was tried by court-martial, but when already at the place of execution, the Governor pardoned him in honor of the arrival of Maximilian to his new empire.

THE FRENCH MINISTER TO MEXICO.

On the 15th, the Marquis De Montholn was received in state audience by the Emperor, and presented the letters which accredited him as Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, the Emperor of the French. The introduction was made in accordance with court ceremony. His Excellency, the French Minister, accompanied by Count Bombelle, Chamberlain to the Emperor, went to the imperial palace in one of the court carriages, and was introduced into the presence of the Emperor by Señor Negrete, who acted as Master of the Ceremonies. He was then introduced to the Empress by the Marquis Corio, Chamberlain to her Majesty. In his address to Maximilian, the Marquis Montholon congratulated himself on being the first of the foreign Ministers to approach the throne of his Majesty, just raised by the acclamation of a whole people. The work of renovation undertaken by the Emperor of Mexico was such a one that none but a great soul, attracted by self-denial and love of well-doing would have undertaken it. France will watch with fervent solicitude his noble efforts, and ever be ready to second them. The Mexican nation already understands the valor of the Emperor's design. His noble consort, by her grace, virtues, and elevated qualities of her talents and heart, will render unalterable the adhesion of the Mexican people. Both the French and Mexican thrones are alike raised on the basis of national suffrage, united by community of ideas and the reciprocal interest of commercial relations, so that the two Empires will have for a natural link the continual agreement of a frank and loyal policy."

In a short reply Maximilian expressed his satisfaction at seeing the representative of a sovereign to whom Mexico was so greatly indebted for its future welfare, for which cause it already expressed a genuine gratitude. He expressed his confidence in the Plenipotentiary, and his desire to tighten the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

MORE FESTIVITIES.

A few evenings after their entry, the Monarchs were complimented by a torchlight procession, which, assembling in front of San Domingo, arrived at 10 o'clock at the Grand Square, cheering the Monarchs who appeared at the grand balcony of the palace. They remained a long time witnessing the enthusiasm, in which the ladies, who were numerous, bore no small part. When their Majesties appeared, everybody took off their hats, and the ladies, although the great crowd had thrown the procession into confusion, waved their flags or handkerchiefs and the cathedral bells struck up a chime, thus increasing the sensation ; from the palace they went to the residence of the Archbishop, whom they found on the balcony, a profound silence ensued as he gave them a benediction, then the Archbishop cheered for their sovereigns, Napoleon III., Eugenia, the Pope, the French army and its generals and the Mexican people. His cheers were ratified by the crowd, who then complimented him in a similar manner. Thence the procession defiled to the French Embassy, being received by M. Montholon. At the School of Mines they stopped to salute the State Minister, Velasquez de Leon, and did not forget Señor Salazar Tlarregui. Amongst the infinite cheering, principally given by the ladies, were some for Gutierrez Estrada, and to the memory of Father Miranda. And so they kept it up till two or three o'clock in the morning.

The ladies in waiting as yet named are—Senoras Almonte, Moran, Aquilar, Countess Del Valle, Salas, Adalid, Pardo, Velasco.

Many of the principal persons of the Capital have already been invited to dine at the palace, and the foreign residents have not been omitted. The magnificent view from the fort of Chapultepec has delighted the Imperial visitors, and it is their intention to convert it into a palace ; indeed, the works have already commenced, but Maximilian has limited the outlay, for he says, that the nation is poor and he must organize his treasury before laying out much money for such purposes. At the Imperial entrance the Emperor offered his right hand to Gen. Mezia, but the latters horse, frightened by the noise of the cheering and booming of cannon, the showers of flowers, ribbons and verses, curveted so much, that the coqueror of Matenula could not approach, so the procession moved on till it arrived at the arch of Peace, at the corner of the Mariscola, where an appropriate hymn was sung by the children of the Hospital for the Poor.

At the German Club-house was hung out the Belgian flag, and the members saluted the Emperor and Empress in their native language. Besides this, little girls, elegantly dressed, presenten olive branches and slight presents. The Emperor wore a military uniform ; his hat that of a Mexican General, and on his breast the ribbon and insignia of a Grand Master of the Order of Guadalope. The Empress wore a dress of light blue, a blue mantilla, and a bonnet merely adorned with a few flowers. This simplicity was a strong lesson against luxury, and gave a fresh beauty to the natural graces of her countenance, full of kindness and sweetness. Outside the principal gate of the cathedral was an immense arch of natural flowers, all made of red and white pinks—this latter color serving for the inscription : "Xochimilco to its Emperor Maximilian I, June 11, 1864." It had been put up by the Indians of that town, and the Emperor expressed a desire to see it again in the Capital. It appeared of velvet, and its smell was perceptible to a considerable distance. From this arch to the palace, carpets were extended and a canvass awning was overhead. A battery placed opposite to the palace made the salutes. Their Majesties returned on foot to the palace, and on entering, the Mexican flag was displayed, the procession ascended the grand staircase and followed the Emperor and Empress to the grand throne saloon, which was adorned with oil portraits of the Emperor and Empress of the French. Their Majesties entered the interior apartments, the doors being guarded by halberdiers properly uniformed and armed. In a few minutes they again came forth and occupied the throne, whilst the Grand Marshal of the Court, the Ministers of State, and a few members of the Imperial household stood on the steps. Then the Master of the Ceremonies, according to etiquette, began to call the authorities and corporations who were waiting to offer their congratulations. The first called were the Secretaries of State and Commander-in-Chief Bazaine, with whom entered the Governor of the place, Baron Neigre, and the other officers of the Franco-Mexican Army. Here, again, the ill-starred Gen. Mejia was unlucky for being desired by his Majesty to speak for the Order of Guadalupe ; either owing to the bad writing or from emotion, he could not read it, and Maximilian, descending one or two steps, grasped him by the hand, and told him that he paid no attention to words but to hearts, and he knew that the General's belonged to him. When the congratulations were over, the Emperor, with a clear and manly voice, answered to all in short and affable phrases, and then descended from the throne with the Empress, receiving three cheers from the assembly. Afterward they appeared on the balcony to bow to the people. At 4:30, although it threatened rain, they went out in an open carriage, preceded by the Grand Marshal, and followed by a small escort, to drive through some of the streets, going as far as the road to San Cosme. This again was an ovation. On the 13th, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, they went out alone and on foot to visit some of the churches. A mass of over 5,000 persons soon gathered : men and women approached them taking their hands to kiss. At length some persons joining arms formed a barrier and asking Maximilian if he wished an escort to be brought; he answered that his best escort was the people. Amongst the mottoes written in Mexican, were the following: "The ancient throne of the Aztecs is awaiting you, O, great Maximilian." "The pure Indian race has nothing to offer you, Great Prince, but the Scepure of Montezuma." "Come, O illustrious Prince, and be our firm support in the holy religion of Jesus Christ." "You are going, Sire, to occupy the throne of the Aztecs, but try to exercise on it the empire of truth and justice." "Every people of the Mexican territory boldly raise your heads, the poisoning hand of the impious and blasphemer has been paralyzed." "Take courage, Mexicans, the true light follows the dark shades of falsehood." "Mexicans, from the East comes the knowledge of the gospel, here its persecution was to be established. But rejoice, for now from the East comes its defence. Adore Divine Providence."

Finding the Aztec population still so numerous and the language so prevalent, the Emperor and Empress have determined to learn it so as to need no interpreter with that portion of their subjects. The birthday of the Empress occurred during their stay at Puebla, and in a kind and unaffected letter signed "Charlotte," she intimated her intention to donate $7,000 from her private funds toward repairing the hospital for the poor, now in a ruinous condition.

A Tepic paper says that a force of 200 cavalry, belonging to Uraga, was surprised by some of Donai's French troops in Santa Anna Acatlan, and the whole made prisoners. The same journal says : "We have letters from Zacatecas which state that Gonzales Ortega is in the neighborhood of Sombrerete every succeeding day with less intention of fighting," and it broadly declares that he suffers from mental aberration.

The people of Tlaxcala intend to make Maximilian a singular present. It is the portraits of the four Chief Magistrates of the Republic of Tlaxcala when Cortez arrived : and for the Empress is destined an an image of Our Lady of Ocotlan. The first four are in frames of silver and the latter in a frame of gold.

LARA.

SOUTH AMERICA.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Revolt in the State of Magdalena—More Dispatch Robberies—The Spanish and French Correspondence from Peru and Chili Abstracted on the British Steamer Chili—A Runaway Vessel Turned Up—The Captain Murders Six Men and is then Killed Himself—Local Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Monday, June 27, 1864.

We have no late news from the interior of the Republic, but from the coast we hear of a popular movement, by which the State officers of Magdalena had been deposed and new ones substituted. The thing was done very quietly, and without loss of blood. Señor Luis Maria Herrera, the Governor of the State, and Señor Luis Capella Toledas, the latter at the time exercising the Executive power, have for a long time been very despotic, acting as if they were rather the masters than the servants of the people. Endurance being considered no longer a virtue, the people, on the 17th instant, conducted Señor Capella and his Secretary of State to prison, and proclaimed a Provisional Government, composed of Señores Tomas E. Abello, Miguel Cortes, Joaquin Vengoechea and Juan Fernandez Gloria. Señor Herrera, who arrived at Santa Marta while these proceedings were going on, took refuge in the British Consulate. The "ins" and the "outs" all belonged to the Liberal or Government party—so it was simply a family quarrel. Gen. Mosquera, Ex-President, on his way to Panama, was at Santa Marta at the time, and made a speech to the people, approving their action.

In Panama the principal gossip has been for the past week the mail robberies committed and attempted by persons said to be agents of the Government of Peru. The same persons who followed Señor Salazar, the Spanish Minister from Peru, two steamers since, came to Panama on the British steamer *Chili* on the 19th instant. When the vessel had reached Taboga, in this bay, it was found that the Spanish dispatch bag of Admiral Pinzon, as also the French sacks from Valparaiso and Callao, had been tampered with. It appears that while the *Chili* was at Pisco, in Peru, a Captain of the Spanish fleet brought a small sack on board for Spain, directed to the care of the French Consul in Panama, and requested the Purser of the *Chili*, who is a Peruvian, to take special care of it. Mr. Rokcie, the Purser, placed the sack in his safe, but on the voyage, having occasion for the space which the sack occupied, threw it out, and transferred it to the locked mail-room. Some rumors about deck that this bag had been broken open alarmed the Spanish Captain, who was a passenger for home, upon which Capt. Sivell remarked that he need have no fears on that score, and to satisfy him he would take him to the mail-room, and show him the sack. To the surprise of Capt. Sivell, the bag had been broken open, the contents extracted, blank envelopes substituted, and the sack resealed with red instead of the original yellow wax.

M. de Zeltner, French Consul at Panama, says his dispatch bag from the commanding officer of the French squadron at Valparaiso was also opened on board the *Chili*, and the usual dispatches for the French Government and himself taken out.

I believe the Purser of the *Chili* has been suspended until the matter can be fully investigated.

On the arrival of the British steamer *Solent* at Aspinwall from St. Thomas, the two persons who are suspected of having opened the sacks of the *Chili*, proceeded to Aspinwall, watched the placing of the mails in the conductor's car for Panama, and then took tickets back for Panama. On the trip over, they entered the conductor's car, and commenced pulling packages about, when they were ordered to leave for the passenger car. This they resisted in a threatening manner for some time, but seeing the conductor had assistance at hand, they finally left. These same men, on the train reaching Panama, offered a gentleman, whom they supposed had access to the mails, $10,000 if he would steal for them the Spanish and French correspondence in the sacks. This he of course declined to do, and immediately informed the British Consul of the fact. This officer, thereupon, instead of having the mails, as is usual, taken to his office, immediately sent them on board the *Chili* for Callao, under charge of some armed marines from the British frigate *Devastation*.

About two years since the American schooner *Gen. Harney* sailed from San Francisco, having on board a considerable quantity of quicksilver, belonging to Barrow, Forbes & Co., for the coast of Mexico, but turned up, instead, in Punta Arenas, Costa Rica. Here, Capt. St. Clair took on board, say $10,000 worth of coffee, on freight for San Francisco, belonging to an American, Mr. Rhode, of San Jose, Costa Rica. Capt. St. Clair did not go to San Francisco, but from some point in South America, having seen reports that he had run away with the vessel, wrote an indignant letter to the consignees of the coffee, saying that he had heard of a better market for his goods than San Francisco, and intended to sell them for the benefit of the owners. Nothing further was heard from Capt. Clair or the vessel, until she turned up in Panama on the 20th, in charge of B. D. Clarke, of Guayaquil, and a Mr. Goodenow, who tell the following story to the editors of the Panama *Star* :

"Mr. Clarke owns an island in connection with other gentlemen in Guayaquil, where he has a vessel running, and thus became acquainted with St. Clair, though he did not at first know who he was. As soon as he became satisfied about him, he made up his mind to capture him, and accordingly proceeded to Chatham Island, where he found the *General Harney* lying, and at once seized her without much trouble, St. Clair being at the time on shore. As soon as the people on the island in St. Clair's employment found that the vessel was seized, they turned on St. Clair and murdered him. Mr. Clarke says he used every effort to save the life of the pirate and bring him to justice, but the people would not listen to it. After the murder of St. Clair, Mr. Clarke put his own Captain and part of his crew on board the *Harney*, and accompanied her in his own vessel to this port, where he has placed her, we believe, in the hands of the Consul, until a proper remuneration is adjudicated to him for his services in recovering her. As it is but a short distance hence to Chatham Island, it would be judicious for the authorities here to send a vessel there to look after the people left on the island, and to gain such other information as can be procured relative to the career of this buccaneer."

The *Gen. Harney* is now in charge of the U. S. Consul at Panama.

The Governor of the State is making great preparations to receive Gen. Mosquera, Ex-President, who is expected here from Santa Marta on the 4th of July.

The British war ship *Charybdis*, with 750,000 in dollars from the coast of Mexico, arrived at Panama on the 18th. The money went forward to Southampton on the 22d. The *Charybdis* relieves the *Devastation* at Panama, which latter vessel will go to Mexico to look for more money in a day or two.

We have in port the U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane*. The flagship *Lancaster* and the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* are at Callao.

Dr. Segur, late charge for President Barrios, of Salvador, at Washington, and of Fort Lafayette fame, reached Aspinwall from St. Thomas a few days since, bound to Central America.

FROM ACAPULCO.

The *Constitution* having cotton to take on board, remained twelve hours at Acapulco. The French were quietly occupying the city, and expected reinforcements soon. The people, on account of the long blockade, and the lack of the usual supplies from the interior, growing out of the French occupation of the town, were nearly in a state of starvation.

Interesting News from the Chinca Islands—Admiral Pinzon gets Hungry—He is Refused Supplies by Chili and Peru—He sends a Messenger across the Andes for Naval Reinforcements—Chili—Bolivia—Ecuador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Monday, June 27, 1864.

The British mail steamship *Chili*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 19th. Dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to June 2, Bolivia to the 6th, and Lima and Callao to the 13th. The *Chili* brought $242,640 for Southampton, 10,450 packages of merchandise for Liverpool and Southampton, 96 packages for New-York, and 713 packages for Panama. Two officers from the Spanish fleet of Admiral Pinzon came passengers, and embarked at Aspinwall on the 21st for Spain.

There is no news from Ecuador, except that the people are much incensed at the evident sympathy of their President with Spain in the Chinca Islands matter.

PERU.

Admiral Pinzon and his men at the Chinchas are getting hungry and uneasy. He is also short of coals, and it is said that fifty of his crew have deserted. The Admiral, on the 3d June, sent his gunboat *Covadonga* to Callao with a flag of truce and requested permission to anchor, so that he might communicate with the Ministers of England, France and Chili. This, says the Lima *Comercio*, was refused, upon which the Spanish officer declared that his actual mission was with the Government of Peru. The Peruvian Government ordered Dr. Felipe Barriga Alvarez to hold a conference with Pinzon's officer. The latter declared to Mr. Barriga that the only object of his mission to the English, French and Chilian Ministers was, to facilitate for the Spanish officer the means of treating with the authorities of the country ; but now as he could do so directly with the Peruvian Commissioner, he would acquaint him at once with the views of his Admiral ; that the latter asked for a suspension of hostilities, on the ground that those used against the Spanish squadron in order to deprive it of provisions, although for the present they caused no harm, they being well provided, yet they might oblige them by and by to take certain measures for obtaining supplies in case of scarcity.

Our Government decided upon the following answer to the officer : that as the Spanish squadron having assumed a hostile attitude since the 14th of April, Government could not allow the invaders to communicate, and therefore it would not permit any ship of said Admiral to anchor nor to deliver communications of any kind ; and as to the suspension of hostilities Peru could not consent thereto, the more so as the Spaniards had been the first to open them ; that Peru would continue to employ all necessary means for her defence, and that they might on their part employ all measures which they deemed convenient for their purposes. Pinzon's Commissioner received notice to quit the harbor of Callao immediately, or fire would be opened upon the *Covadonga*. The Spanish vessel *vamosed* at once toward the Chincha Islands.

Subscriptions for the purpose of maritime defence are being actively raised all over the country, and already with a considerable degree of success.

Excepting the Government of Ecuador, which has alone remained indifferent to the general indignation, all the sister republics on both coasts unite with one voice in condemning Admiral Pinzon's conduct, and all seem determined and prepared to keep the Spanish flag from the American Continent.

Señor Varnhagen, Minister from Brazil to Lima, has addressed a letter to the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, protesting against the action of Admiral Pinzon. He says : "Brazil was, not long since, (alluding to the English,) a victim of a similar abuse of force."

The municipality of Lima has invited the other municipalities to join her in purchasing a man-of-war for the Peruvian Government.

The Peruvians have an iron monitor, nearly finished, and are covering the new steamer *Quito*, lately purchased from the British Steam Navigation Company, with iron plates.

Admiral Pinzon has sent a messenger across the Andes to Buenos Ayres, to hurry up some Spanish war-vessels on that coast to reinforce him. It is thought by some that as soon as the Peruvian vessels now being clad with iron are ready, they will attack the Spanish ships at the Chinchas. Others think the Government will wait for the action of the Cabinet at Madrid.

The strictest surveillance is kept upon persons who are endeavoring to supply the Spanish fleet with necessaries ; nevertheless the vessels occasionally get "aid and comfort." A vessel had put 200 sacks of flour on board, and an English vessel had given them a few tons of coal. Several persons have been arrested at Callao for carrying provisions and newspapers to the fleet. A vessel bound for Guayaquil, had been compelled to take her cargo out, from fear that it was destined for the Chinchas.

Spanish subjects and Spanish property continue to be respected in Peru. A Spanish vessel lately arrived at Callao from China with Chinese slaves, and was admitted to all the privileges enjoyed by vessels of other nations.

The Peruvian Government has resolved to construct a railroad between Pisco and Ica, guaranteeing seven per cent. on a capital of $1,700,000 to the contractors.

Exchange on England 37⅛ pence per dollar.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Pacific Railroad Company's United States mail steamship *Guatemala*, from San José de Guatemala and intermediate ports, arrived at her anchorage June 21, at 5 P. M.

Her dates are : San José, June 13 ; Acajutla, 14th ; Libertad, 15th ; La Union, 16th ; Realejo, 17th ; Punta Arenas, 19th. She brought $24,675 in specie, 36 passengers, and the following freight :

For Southampton—153 ceroons cochineal ; 10 packages sundries. *For Liverpool*—321 ceroons cochineal, 191 bags coffee ; 171 bales cotton ; 154 bags sugar ; 44 bales India rubber ; 33 cans balsam ; 4 bales deer skins ; 4 packages sundries. *For New-York*—24 ceroons cochineal ; 123 bags coffee ; 65 bales cotton ; 46 bales deer skin ; 2,290 hides ; 6 packages sundries. *For Aspinwall*—1 case balsam ; 3 bales deer skins ; 44 bales cotton *For San Francisco*—65 bags coffee. *For South Pacific*—17 bags coffee. *For Panama*—31 ceroons cochineal ; 14 cases segars ; 34 bags coffee ; 60 packages sugar.

All the Central American States are quiet. The people in the different States are going largely into the culture of cotton. It is said that 100,000 quintals will be exported this year. The *Guatemala* extended her voyage as far up as the port of St. Louis this trip, in order to take in 650 bales of cotton there, but the surf was so heavy that she did not get half of it on board.

The only vessels on the coast are the French bark *Sureuff*, at San José, the English bark *Yealco* at Acajutla, and the Bremen brig *Lili* at Realejo, the latter having on board 5,000 quintals of unginned cotton, of Guatemalean growth, which was purchased by parties in Nicaragua. The same vessel has been engaged to bring down 3,000 quintals more.

In Guatemala, the question of annexing the State to the Mexican empire is discussed in priestly and aristocratic circles, and it is even reported that the French Consul there, who is a nephew of the Empress of France, has induced President Carrera to favor the project on the promise that he, Carrera, shall be Viceroy. But this latter *on dit* I do not credit. The old Indian is too smart to be caught in this way.

It was reported, on the arrival of the *Guatemala* here, that she had on board several persons exiled by President Carrera on account of their political opinions ; but this is contradicted by Señor Padilla, a member of Congress, and who was reported to be one of the expatriated.

BUENOS AYRES.

A Conspiracy for the Overthrow of the Government Frustrated—Contest between the Federal and States' Rights Men—A "Yankee" Steamboat Enterprise—Assembling of the National Congress—The Way the Government Reduces its Paper Circulation—Brazil and Uruguay—Demand for American Goods, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Buenos Ayres, Sunday, May 15, 1864.

I write to-day in apparently as quiet a period as this city has ever seen, and when there are more houses of commerce open and doing a vigorous business than at any previous period. And yet it is less than two weeks since a well-formed conspiracy was prepared to overturn in an hour the whole Government of the province. It was within twelve hours of culmination, and was only prevented by the coolness and wisdom of President Mitre. And yet not a conspirator has been arrested, nor has a faggot been removed from the pile on which the Provincial Government now sleeps.

On next Sunday is to occur another election. We can hardly promise ourselves that fraud and violence will not be committed, nor are we safe from lawless riots near the election tables and the public offices. There has grown up a desperate hostility between the national and the provincial authorities, which threatens to result in the struggle for life for one or other. The elections turn on States' Rights or Federalism, and it is hard to say with which party the majority of the people are. They can both head mobs, and control votes, and disburse patronage.

Most of the material interests of the country are in the hands of foreigners. There is not much interruption to material progress. The railroads are driving on with great rapidity. English capital is flowing into this country with astonishing rapidity ; and as here are broad, deep rivers without snags, and of great length, and as the level pampas allow of roads being built at very low rates, it is becoming a land of steamers and locomotives.

It is surprising to me that there is here so little of American capital or talent in these works. We have but one American railroad man in the country, but he is the chief of all ; it is Mr. Wm. Wheelwright. His concessions includes the right of way from Rosario to Cordova, 270 miles, and a league of land on each side the whole route, and 7 per cent. per annum guaranteed on the money expended. The materials are all to come into port duty free. The railroad is already under contract at £5,800 per mile.

A contract is about to be presented to the Congress proposing to establish a line of steamers along all these rivers. It includes provision for six steamers, and projects almost a complete monopoly of the river steam trade. The projectors are Americans. Capt. Harrison, late of the United States Navy, is one, and Col. Mansilla, of Buenos Ayres, is the other. There is little doubt of its success, and under good management the profits must be enormous. The fare from Buenos Ayres to Rosario, a distance of twenty-four hours, is sixteen Spanish dollars. At such rates steamboating must be profitable. The capital for the proposed company is half a million of Spanish dollars.

To-day the National Congress assembles. The preparations are all made, and the new capitol is prepared with great display. Nearly all the members are in the city. President Mitre will deliver his message. The diplomatic corps will appear in all the regalia allowable, and, while Buenos Ayres has done everything possible to impress Congress favorably, on the other hand Congress is making the most imposing show. It may result in increased strength and vigor to the national Government.

The works intended to make navigable the River Salado are progressing under the able management of Señor Don Estevan Ramms. Two resident English engineers are at work, and they promise success. The whole route was explored by the Government Engineer of this city, and he reported the work to be feasible, and estimated the cost at half a million Spanish dollars. The Government made a concession to Mr. Ramms, estimating the cost at one and a quarter millions, guaranteeing him seven per cent. on the amount, and donating, besides, to him about one million acres of land. The concession gives him also the entire monopoly of the carrying trade of that river for a thousand miles or so, for thirty years, and also the entire receipts for duties on the goods so transported.

The income of this company must be immense from all these sources—the interest guaranteed, the commerce and the duties. There is to be considered the wheat and tobacco of Tucuman, the fruits and metals of Cordova and Mendoza, the copper of San Juan and Catamaca, and the demand for European and American goods by these provinces, which is now met by ox-carts, which require from two to six months to make one trip. The land through which the Salado winds is rich as land can be: I say this having seen it. A new export cotton is just beginning to make an item in the trade of that great valley. It grows luxuriantly. The undertaking of Mr. Ramms is the most important one that has yet been commenced in this country. Public opinion is divided as to its feasibility, but of its gigantic results, when completed, there can be no doubt.

The Government has resumed the means, long ago devised, of improving the value of its paper currency, by burning its redeemed paper. This month witnessed the burning of four millions. It is as a drop in the bucket, and has not at all affected the state of the money market.

An arrangement is on foot for the postponement of the elections ordered for next Sunday, by which a compromise may be effected. There is every probability of the success of the plan, and it will be another proof of the skill of President Mitre and his incomparable Prime Minister, Dr. Rawson.

There are rumors of an effort of Brazil to take possession of the tumultuous Republic of Uruguay. It is confirmatory of the rumor that the Brazilian squadron in the harbor of Monte Video is being very largely reinforced.

For two weeks no American vessels have left this port. The British bark *Arrsdell* sailed for New-York with 10,000 hides, 500 bales wool, 24 bales horse hair, with small hides as nutria, kid, calf, &c., and bones, and bone ash.

A second monthly magazine is about to be issued in this City, in the English language. The drought is no longer felt. Markets for American goods are rapidly improving.

OBSERVER.

LAW REPORTS.

The Arguelles Case—Jurisdiction of Federal and State Courts—The Latter Have Jurisdiction of the Indictments Against Marshal Murray and Others in This Case.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman and Judge Russell.

The People vs. Robert Murray et al.—The motion to remove the indictments against Marshal Murray and others for trial to the United States Circuit Court, was now denied. The following opinions were delivered :

OPINION OF JUDGE RUSSELL.

It was not controverted on the argument against the defendants that it was for acts, claimed to be a violation of a criminal statute of this State. The ground taken was, that whatever violations of the laws of this State the defendants had committed proceeded from obedience to an order of the President of the United States, for which, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, they were not responsible to the tribunals of this State. The motion made, on the part of the defendants, was for an order of this court, sending the indictment to the next Circuit Court of the United States for this district, in pursuance of section 5 of that act. The question is, is this court bound, or ought it grant such a motion. At first blush, it would seem strange that the courts of this State had not the right to take cognizance of offences against its laws, without reference to the social, political, official, or other standing of the parties charged. They certainly are the most appropriate tribunals to entertain such a jurisdiction. The State makes its own laws, and its courts should see that they are enforced. If justice is supposed to be administered without reference to position or complexion, or any other extraneous consideration, the defendants, it is fair to presume, will be treated as other citizens, entitled to the same rights, and subject to the same legal accountability. Without discussing the question of State sovereignty, it is not improper to refer to the instances showing that this State has been considered capable of impartiality to all, and proving that it has uniformly asserted its rights to vindicate and enforce its own laws. One is the celebrated case of the People *vs.* Crosuell, (3 Johns' Cases, 336,) where the defendant was indicted for and committed for a libel upon President Jefferson, in a newspaper published in the City of Hudson, in this State. The other is the familiar case of the People *vs.* McLeod, (1 Hill, 377,) where the Supreme Court of this State, (composed of Nelson, Chief Justice, and Bronson and Cowen, J. J.,) remanded the defendant, upon habeas corpus, for trial upon an indictment for murder, though the act charged upon him had been adopted by the British Government, (of which he was the subject,) and had become the subject of diplomacy between that Government and our own. If, notwithstanding these proceedings, Congress had the power to take away the jurisdiction of this Court in the present case, and confer it upon the Circuit Court of the United States, and has done so, this court would readily yield its obedience to such a law. On the argument of the present motion, the prosecution discussed two points—first, as to the constitutionality of the act of March 3, 1863, and, second, as to whether, even if Congress could constitutionally enact such a law, the law as enacted was so framed or worded as to amount to a constitutional exercise of its power. Whatever may be my views upon the first point presented, I do not deem it necessary to pronounce upon that point, for it coincides with the views of the prosecution as to the second point urged. Assuming that the act, as drawn, gives the Circuit Court of the United States the power to try the present indictment, it is not easily seen where that court would get the power to punish, in case of conviction, or who, in the event of conviction and sentence, would have the right to pardon. If we suppose that the present prosecution could be transferred to the Federal courts, and could be directed to be there continued with the same effect as if it regularly proceeded in the courts of this State, that does not obviate the present difficulty. The trouble is Congress has not so said. Though the fifth section of the act uses these words: "That if any suit or prosecution, civil or military, has been or shall be commenced in any State or court," &c., when it comes to provide for the powers of the Circuit Court over the matters removed to it, it uses terms applicable solely to civil proceedings. The provision is as follows : "And such copies (meaning of the process and proceedings against the party seeking the removal in the court of original jurisdiction) being filed as aforesaid in such court of the United States, the case shall proceed therein in the same manner as if it had been brought in said court by original process, whatever may be the amount in dispute or the damages claimed ; or whatever the citizenship of the parties, any former law to the contrary notwithstanding." All the expressions in this sentence are such as are used to designate civil proceedings. Criminal proceedings are not commenced by original process, nor does the amount in dispute, nor do the damages claimed, nor does the citizenship of the parties at all affect them. Civil proceedings are affected by such matters. If it is granted that, in the outset of section five, Congress meant to transfer criminal as well as civil proceedings to the Federal courts in the cases named, it has only accomplished its intention in reference to civil proceedings. If the present indictment is transferred to the Circuit Court, the power to try it is not even given ; and even if it is, expressly or impliedly, the power to punish is certainly not given, and that power cannot be exercised by implication. If this be the correct interpretation of this act, to transfer a criminal prosecution under its provisions to the Federal court would be to terminate it. A guilty party could not be punished. Such a law must be unconstitutional. The principle by which this act of Congress is to be construed is a severe one. No court of competent jurisdiction is to be interfered with in the assertion of its authority, unless the legislative power has so said in a law validly passed, and couched in plain, intelligible and unambiguous language. Under the Judiciary act of Sept. 24, 1789 (first stat. at large, p. 73 ; sec. 12, p. 79), provision was made for the removal of certain civil actions commenced in the State courts into the Circuit Court of the United States, and the formula by which that was to be done was carefully prescribed. In this State, in Redmond *vs.* Russel, 12 Johns R. 153, it was held as early as 1815 that this provision of the Judiciary Act of 1798 must and would be strictly adhered to and observed, that the one set of courts could not lose, nor could the other set acquire jurisdiction but in the very mode prescribed. See also Conkling's Treatise (3d ed., 173, 174, 476, 480.) The Supreme Court of the United States have also held that if a cause is improperly removed to a Circuit Court, it is its duty to remand it to the State court—(Pollard *vs.* Dwight, 4 Cranch, 421.) Under the Judiciary Act of 1789, the proceedings for removal, as under the act in question of 1863, are to take place in State Courts.

Under the act to provide for the collection of duties on imports of March 2, 1833, (4 Statutes at large, 632,) the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States was extended to all cases, in law and equity, arising under the revenue laws of the United States, and if any suit was commenced in a State court for any matter growing out of these laws, the application for its removal was directed to be by a petition to the appropriate Circuit Court. It would seem by this that Congress has had before its mind the subject of which of the two sets of courts should be the instruments, through or by which the jurisdiction of one of them is to be transferred to the other. If, in some instances, the State Courts are preferred, and, in others, the Federal, the argument is deducible that there is some reason for these respective preferences. There must be some amount of confidence and discretion reposed in both sets of courts in the performance of this duty. In Gordon *vs.* Longest, 16 Peters R., 97, the Supreme Court of the United States held that the judge of a State court, to which an application is made for the removal of a cause into a court of the United States, must exercise a legal discretion as to the right claimed to remove the cause. As I understand this decision, the court is to be satisfied of two things :—First, that the law under which the removal is sought is valid ; and, secondly, that it has been literally adhered to in the steps taken to accomplish the removal. The discretion is not arbitrary, but must yield to the law. In this case I am not satisfied that the fifth section of the act of 1863, so far as it affects the transfer of criminal prosecutions from the State to the Federal courts, is valid, and must therefore deny the motion on the part of the defendants. This conclusion does not all conflict with the judgment of the general term of the Supreme Court of this district, in the case of Jones *vs.* Seward, 26 Howard, Pr. R. 433, or does it conflict with the Constitution of the United States in its declaration that that instrument, and the laws made in pursuance of it and the treaties of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, nor with the provision that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under that instrument, or the laws or treaties of the United States. The case of *Jones vs. Seward*, was a civil proceeding, and did not involve the question submitted to this court. As the Constitution of the United States does not execute itself, but becomes effective by the action of Congress, which body must pass the proper laws in execution of the powers it gives, the defendants cannot place themselves upon that instrument. This subject will be found fully considered in the matter of Metzger, 1st Barham S. C. R., page 248.

I came to the present conclusion more willingly, because the defendants, on the trial of the indictment, can claim the benefit of the same legal principles and rules as would be applicable in the United States Courts. The Judiciary act of 1789, (4th statutes at large, page 85, section 25,) provides for the review, upon a writ of error, by the Supreme Court of the United States of the final judgment or decree, in any suit, of the highest court of law or equity in any State, "where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty, or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against their validity—or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of their validity—or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the Constitution, or of a treaty or statute of, or commission held under the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege or exemption specially set up or claimed by either party, under such clause of the said Constitution. This provision of the Judiciary act came under consideration, by the Supreme Court of the United States, in Cohens *vs.* the State of Virginia, 6 Wheaton, 264, where it was discussed and illuminated by Ch. J. Marshall, in one of the most masterly opinions which ever emanated from his great mind. Should any injustice be done to the defendants by the courts of this State, it can be corrected in the mode designed by this provision of the Judiciary act. No such apprehension ought to be indulged, for it can hardly be possible that this State, which has so promptly and effectually sustained every legal effort of the general Government in the present emergency, will consent to do wrong to any of the agents of the general Government for yielding obedience to any of its lawful commands.

OPINION OF RECORDER HOFFMAN.

The People of the State of New-York vs. Robert Murray and Others.—The defendants have been indicted by the Grand Jury in and for the City and County of New-York, for the forcible seizure and confinement of one Arguelles, in violation of the laws of the State of New-York against kidnapping.

To this indictment no plea has been interposed by the defendants, but under the provisions of section 5 of capter 84 of the laws of the Thirty-seventh Congress, they have presented a petition to this court, stating that the act complained of was done by order of the President of the United States, and asking for that reason that the Indictment may be removed from this court into the United States Circuit Court for trial.

Section 4 of the act of Congress referred to, provides that any order of the President, or under his authority, made at any time during the existence of the present rebellion shall be a defence in all courts to any action or prosecution, civil or criminal, for any search, seizure, arrest or imprisonment, made, done or committed, or acts omitted to be done, under and by virtue of such order, &c., and that such defence may be made by special plea or under the general issue ; and section 5 of the act under which this application is made, is as follows :

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any officer, civil or military, or against any other person, for any arrest or imprisonment made, or other trespasses or wrongs done or committed, or any act omitted to be done, at any time during the present rebellion, by virtue or under color of any authority derived from or exercised by or under the President of the United States, or any act of Congress, and the defendant shall, at the time of entering his appearance in such court, or if such appearance shall have been entered before the passage of this act, then, at the next session of the court in which such suit or prosecution is pending, file a petition, stating the facts, and verified by affidavit, for the removal of the cause for trial to the next Circuit Court of the United States, to be holden in the district where the suit is pending, and offer good and sufficient surety for his filing in such court, on the first day of its session, copies of such process and other process and other proceedings against him, and also for his appearing in such court, and entering special bail in the cause, if special bail was originally required therein. It shall then be the duty of the State court to accept the surety, and proceed no further in the cause or 'prosecution,' and the bail that shall have been originally taken shall be discharged. And such copies being filed, as aforesaid, in such court of the United States, the cause shall proceed therein in the same manner as if it had been brought in said court by original process, whatever may be the amount in dispute or the damages claimed, or whatever the citizenship of the parties, any former law to the contrary notwithstanding." * * * *

I will not now discuss the character of this most remarkable legislation. At the proper time, and in the proper place, it will, I trust, receive the consideration and construction which it merits. The question of its constitutionality, except so far as it affects the question of the transfer of the indictment to the courts of the United States is not involved in this motion, and I shall not examine here any question but the one at issue. Upon the argument of the motion, the counsel for the defendant asserted that if the indictment should be removed to the United States Circuit Court, and a trial should be there had, followed by a conviction, that the Judges of the United States Court could sentence the defendant under the laws of the State of New-York to suffer the punishment prescribed by those laws, and that the power to pardon would rest in the President of the United States.

If these assertions were well founded we should have the strange picture presented of a United States Judge administering the penal laws of the State of New-York, and the President of the United States extending a pardon to one convicted of a crime against the laws of that State, which had been committed by his own order. Such a result would seem to be more appropriate to an act entitled "An act to prevent the punishment of any man who shall commit a crime by order of the President of the United States."

But I think these assertions of counsel are not well founded and cannot be maintained.

There is no authority for saying that a Judge of a United States Court could sentence a criminal in pursuance of the laws of a State. Those Judges have no powers except such as are conferred on them by the laws of the United States, under the Constitution of the United States. Congress has never conferred upon them the power to pass any sentence upon any criminal offender against the laws of a State. Even the Act of 1863 is silent upon the subject, and no powers to that effect had ever been made before, because (if for no other reason) no one until 1863, ever contemplated that a Court of the United States would be called upon to try offenders against the criminal laws of a State.

If then, this indictment were transferred, and the defence that the act complained of was done by the order of the President of the United States should fail, and the defendant should be convicted, no judgment motion could follow upon that conviction.

Again, if a judgment could follow, no pardon could be extended to the offender ; the President of the United States could not pardon for the same reason that the offence is against the laws of the State, and not against the laws of the United States, and section 2 of article 2 of the Constitution of the United States, confers upon the President the power to pardon and reprieve only for offences against the United States.

That it did not confer upon the President the power to pardon offenders against the laws of a State if convicted in a United States Court, is perhaps a good argument to show, that the framers of that Constitution never contemplated, that an offender against the laws of a State should be tried in the courts of the United States.

The Governor of the State of New-York could not pardon, because this power under the Constitution of the State, clearly relates only to cases of conviction in the courts of the State. It is very clear the framers of that Constitution never contemplated that any other courts would be clothed with power to enforce the State's penal laws.

Again, section 6 of the act of Congress above mentioned, provides that any suit or prosecution described in that act, in which final judgment may be rendered in the Circuit Court, may be carried by writ of error to the Supreme Court, *whatever may be the amount of the judgment*. The closing words of this section show that it relates only to civil suits or proceedings, and *not to criminal*, and it is the only proviso on that subject in the act.

Now it is well settled that the judgments of the United States Circuit Courts in criminal cases are *final*, and the Supreme Court possesses no appellate jurisdiction in such cases.

U. S. *vs.* Moore Cranch 159 ; *ex parte* Kearney 7 Wheaton 38 ; *ex parte* Watkins 33 Peters 193.

It is only in cases where the Circuit Judges are divided in opinion that the case can be brought before the Supreme Court. (Act of April 29, 1802.)

If, therefore, this indictment remains in this court, and a question under the act of Congress of 1863 shall arise, *in the progress of the cause*, the Supreme Court of the United States, in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction, could ultimately review the judgment of this Court, and pass upon the constitutionality of the law in question.

If, on the other hand, it is transferred to the United States Circuit Court, the question of the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the law of Congress cannot be submitted to the adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States.

These suggestions are, in my judgment, material to the question under consideration, because they tend to show, in the first place, that although the words of the Act of 1863 are very broad, yet Congress could hardly be considered to have intended (even if they had the power to do so) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court to try, in the first instance, an indictment issued in a State Court, inasmuch as they have wholly neglected to provide any way in which that jurisdiction could be exercised, and on which the case could be prosecuted to judgment and execution. And inasmuch as the effect would be to deprive the Supreme Court of the appellate jurisdiction, in the exercise of which it could reverse the judgment of the State Court, if the indictment was not removed.

In the second place, the suggestions tend to show that even if Congress did so intend, it is not only an instance of legislation not contemplated by the Constitution of the United States, but is so improvident and incomplete that no courts can give effect to it.

II.—But independent of these suggestions, Congress has no power, in my judgment, to confer upon the United States Courts jurisdiction to try indictments found in the State Courts.

The case of Jones *vs.* Seward, decided in the Supreme Court in this district, is no authority in this case. I need not pause to state the difference in the two cases. They are wholly unlike.

The argument of the defendant's counsel is that upon the trial of this indictment, the consideration of a law of the United States will be involved—that in every case arising under the laws of the United States, the courts of the United States have appellate jurisdiction to reverse the judgments of the State Courts, and that in all cases to which appellate jurisdiction extends, Congress has the power of conferring original jurisdiction. In support of this he quotes the dictum of Chief Justice Marshall in the case of Osborn *vs.* the United States, 9 Wheaton's Reports, 821, which is as follows: "We perceive no grounds upon which the proposition can be maintained, that Congress is incapable of giving to the Circuit Court original jurisdiction, in any case to which the appellate jurisdiction extends."

Whatever Chief Justice Marshall has said is entitled to the greatest respect, and I should hesitate about refusing to assent to it, if I could not issue a warrant for such refusal in his own recorded declarations. I do find such warrant in his opinion in the case of *Cohen vs. Virginia*, Wheaton's Reports, 264, in which he says: "It is a maxim not to be disregarded, that general expressions, in every opinion, are to be stated in *connection with the case* in which these expressions are used. If they go beyond the case they may be respected, but ought not to control the judgment in a subsequent suit, in which the very point is presented for decision."

Now, in the light of this maxim, I propose to show that what Chief Justice Marshall said in the case of Osborn, has no application to, and is no authority in the case now under consideration.

The Bank of the United States sued Osborn in the United States Circuit Court, by authority of its charter which was under an act of Congress, and which gave the U. S. Courts original jurisdiction of suits by and against the Bank. The Court decided that that provision in the charter was warranted by the 3d article in the Constitution, which declared that the judicial power of the United States should extend to all cases arising under the Constitution and "the laws of the United States." Judge Marshall said: "This suit is a case, and the question is, whether it arises under the laws of the United States," and soon after he says: "The Constitution enumerates cases in which the jurisdiction of the United States Courts is *original and exclusive*, and then defines *that which is appellate*," and he adds as follows:

"It is not insinuated that the judicial power, in cases depending upon the character of the cause, cannot be exercised in the first instance in the courts of the Union."

And then he uses the words cited by defendant's counsel, and soon after uses this all-important language:

"We think, then, that when a question, to which the judicial power of the Union is extended, forms an ingredient in the original cause, it is in the power of Congress to give the Circuit Courts jurisdiction of that cause, although other questions of fact may be involved in it. The case of the Bank is, we think, a very strong case of this description. The charter of incorporation not only creates it, but gives it every facility which it possesses."

"This being (meaning the Bank) can acquire no right, make no contract, bring no suit, which is not authorized by a law of the United States."

"Can a being thus constituted have a case which does literally as well as substantially arise under the law?"

And in another place he says:

"The act itself is the first ingredient of the case—its origin."

It was under such a state of facts, and in such case, that Judge Marshall gave utterance to the dictum quoted by defendant's counsel. It was applicable to such a case, and to every case where a question arising under an act of Congress is involved "in the character of the cause," "forms an ingredient of the original cause," exists in its very inception, and without the commencement of which the cause cannot proceed a single step.

It has no application to a case in the origin of which neither the Constitution or the laws of the United States are involved, and in which a question involving action may never arise, or if it does, can only arise "in the progress of the cause."

In the case of Cohens *vs.* Virginia, above cited, we find Chief Justice Marshall furnishing an authority upon this point, when he says, as follows, viz.:

"That the Constitution or a law of the United States is involed in a case, and makes a part of it, may appear in the progress of a cause, in which the courts of the Union but for that circumstance would have no jurisdiction, and which, in consequence, could not originate in the Supreme Court. In such a case the jurisdiction could only be exercised in the applicable form."

In the same case, Judge Marshall says: "The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, where a State is a party, refers to those cases in which jurisdiction might be excluded in consequence of the character of the party, and an original suit might be brought in any of the Federal courts. Not to those cases in which the original suit might not be initiated in a Federal Court of the last description, in every case between a State and its citizens, and put off every case in which a State is enforcing its penal laws. In such cases, therefore, the Supreme Court cannot take original jurisdiction."

It needs no argument to show the application of these words of Judge Marshall to the case now under consideration, a case in which "the State of New-York is seeking to enforce its penal laws," and which could not have been instituted in the courts of the Union. A case in which a question under a law of the United States may never be prosecuted at all, or if it should be, can only be "in the progress of that cause." For an indictment by the people of the State of New-York against one of its citizens for an offence against its penal laws, does not involve in itself any question under any law of Congress. If such question should ever arise, it could only be on the progress of the defence. If it should then arise, and a decision should be had adverse to the law, the Supreme Court of the United States would in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction reverse the judgment of the State courts. If it should not arise, then the Courts of the United States could have no jurisdiction at all.

It is not enough that an act of Congress gives the United States Circuit Court jurisdiction. It can have no jurisdiction which is not confirmed by the Constitution as well as by the law.

The construction which I contend for is, I think, just and reasonable. It secures to the State all its rights, and it secures to the Federal Government all its merits, and all it has any right to demand. It secures to the State its right, in the first instance, to prosecute all offenders against its laws, in its own courts, and to insure them punishment in case of conviction.

It secures to the Federal Government the right to review in its Supreme Court the judgment of the State courts, in all cases where a defence to an indictment arises under an act of Congress, if such defence should be overruled by the State courts. If the judgment of the State courts was erroneous, it would be reversed; if it was not, it would be affirmed, and the case would be remanded to the State court for judgment.

On the other hand, the construction of the Constitution contended for by defendant's counsel, would deprive the State courts of all power and right to enforce the Federal laws of the State, in all cases in which Congress should undertake to declare what should be a defence to them.

It would subject all the penal laws of a State to the will of Congress. It would, under the act in question, entitle any criminal indicted in our courts for any offence to allege that he acted by order of the President, and to claim the removal of the cause into a court of the United States. It would, as I have shown, transfer an indictment for any offence against a State law to a court organized under a United States law, which has no power to enforce the laws of the State, or to punish in accordance therewith. If the defendant, upon such transfer, could be tried and convicted, it would place him in a position to which no power of pardon could extend; and last, but not least, the transfer to the United States Circuit Court in the case now under consideration, or in any case else, it would prevail hereafter, the consideration of the Supreme Court of the United States of the extraordinary act of Congress, under which this motion to transfer has been made.

Considerations such as these may have influenced Judge Marshall, when he, in the case of Cohens *vs.* Virginia, used the language I have before quoted, and they may also have influenced Chief Justice McKean, when he declared in Respullica *vs.* Cobbett, 3 Dallas Reports, 476, "That neither the Constitution nor the act of Congress, ever contemplated that any court under the United States should take cognizance of anything savoring of criminality against the State."

Believing, therefore, as I do, that the State of New-York has the right, under the Constitution of the United States, to try in its own courts all offenders against its general laws, subject to the right of the United States Supreme Court to review their judgments, if, in the progress of the trial, a question should arise under any law of the United States, and believing, as I do, that Congress has no power to deprive the State of New-York of that right, I concur in the decision of Judge RUSSELL denying the defendant's motion to transfer the indictment.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 6, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s. '81..C.	105⅝	1800	Cum. Coal Pref..	66
5,000	do..........	105¼	100	do........b10	67
10,000	do..........	105	700	do........b15	67
15,000	do..........	104¾	400	Quick. Min. Co....	77
500	U. S.6s,5-20s..C.	105	100	do..........	77½
7,000	do..........	104¾	100	Nic. Transit Co..	7¾
32,000	do..........	104⅝	300	Mariposa M. Co..	51
21,000	do..........	104¾	100	do........b5	51⅛
500	Treas. N. 7 3-10		100	Greg. Consold.....	35
	Oct&Apl. sm'll	105⅝	50	Minn. Min. Co....	40
1,000	do..........	106	50	do..........	42
1,000	do.Feb.&Aug	107	450	N. Y. Central.....	135
12,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C..	96	100	do........b7	135⅜
60,000	do..........	96⅛	100	P., F. W. & C.....	113
1,000	do..........	96¼	200	Mar. & Cin.1stPrf.	73
10,000	Ind. War Loan	99	200	Erie Railway.....	115⅜
5,000	Ten. St. 6s. '90..	57	100	do........b10	116
2,000	North C. St. 6s..	59½	1300	do..........	115¾
3,000	Mo. State 6s....	69	50	do........s10	115⅝
1,000	M. 6s iss. to H.&		250	Erie R. Pref.......	113⅛
	St. J. R.	84	100	Hud. Riv. R.....	136
4,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		100	do........b10	136⅜
	Pac. R........	74¼	200	do........b15	136⅜
30,000	Ohio & Miss.C..	52	300	do..........	135⅜
10,000	do..........	51¾	500	Hud. R. R. Scrip..	93
75,000	do..........	51⅝	600	Reading R........	139⅜
4,000	Erie 1st M.Bs..	114½	1000	do..........	139¼
3,000	Erie 3d M. B...	125	800	M. S. & N. I. R....	94
3,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s,		300	do..........	94⅛
	1st M....ex-int	131	200	do..........	94⅜
2,000	Mich. So.S.F.B	120	500	do..........	94⅛
5,000	Alton & T.H. 2d		50	do..........	94¾
	M. Pref.......	93	100	do........b5	94¾
1,000	At.& G. W. 1stM		100	Ill. Cen. Scrip.....	132
	Ohio Div.......	100	200	do..........c	131¾
1,500	C.&N.W.Int.Bs	100	100	do........b10	132¾
3,000	Clev. & Tol.S.F.	115	1000	Clev. & Pitts. R..	112½
9,000	P.,F. W. & C.2d	115	300	do..........	112⅝
2,000	To.&W.1stM...	104⅜	100	do..........	112¾
13,000	Mar.&Cin.1stM	106	50	Chic. & N. W......	52
3,000	Ch. &Alt. 1st M.		100	do..........	52¼
	ex. int........	115	500	do..........	52½
*11	Bank of Amer. x-d	138	100	do........b10	53¼
5	Park Bank........	136	300	Chi.&N.W.Pr. b10	90
50	Bank of N. Am...	108	300	Cleve. & Tol. R...	141
100	Canton Co........	39⅜	700	Chic. & R. I. R...	113
200	do..........	39¼	300	do..........	113¼
12	Del. & H. C. Co....	241	100	Ch. B. & Quin....	131

SECOND BOARD.

$500	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	104⅜	150	Mich. Cen. R......	137⅜
70,000	do..........	104¼	100	M. So. & N. I. R...	93⅜
18,600	do..........	104⅛	500	do..........	93¼
15,000	do..........	104	100	do........b30	95⅜
2,000	U. S.6s.1-yr.C..	95¾	100	do..........	93⅛
10,000	O. & Miss. C....	51⅜	200	Ill. C. R. Scrip....	131
200	Cum. Coal Pref...	66⅛	300	do..........	130⅜
100	Quicks. M. Co....	76⅛	800	do..........	130⅜
100	do........b30	78	500	Cleve. & Pitts.....	111¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	134¾	500	Chi. & N. W. R...	52
200	Toledo & Wab.R..	68	100	Chi. & N.W.Pf....	89
600	Erie Railway.....	115⅛	400	Chi. & R. I. R....	112⅜
500	do..........	115	500	do........b5	112¾
10	Erie Railway Pr..	114	100	do........b10	113
50	do..........	113⅛	84	P., F. W. & C.....	112
600	Hud. River R.....	135	100	do........b10	113⅜
700	Reading R........	138¾	300	do..........	113

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	Erie Railway....c	115⅜	300	Ill. Cen. R.......c	131⅜
100	do..........c	115¼	200	do..........c	131⅛
200	do..........	115¼	100	do........b3	131¼
200	do........b3	115⅜	600	Cleve. & Pitts....	112¼
100	do..........c	115⅛	200	do..........c	112
100	Hud. Riv. R...b3	135	100	Chi. & R. I. R...s3	113
100	do..........c	134¾	200	do........b3	113⅜
200	do..........	135	100	Pitts., Ft. W.& C. c	112¾
600	Reading R......c	139	100	do..........	113
100	do..........	139	19,000	Ohio & M.C....c	51⅜
100	do..........	139⅛	200	Mil. & P. Du C...c	67¾
400	M. S. & N. I. R. c	94	100	Mar. Min. Co.....	50⅜
100	do........b4	94¼	700	do..........	51
100	do..........	94⅛	100	do..........c	51
100	Quicksilv. Min....	77			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$600	Am. Gold.........	257	300	Ill. Cen. R........	130⅜
200	Erie Railway...b2	114⅜	100	do........b3	130⅝
200	do........b3	114¾	500	Cleve. & Tol. R...	140
300	Reading R........	138⅛	100	Chic. & N. W......	51¾
100	do........s3	138⅝	100	do..........	52
500	M. S. & N. I. R. b3	93½	100	Cum. Coal Co...s3	65⅛
100	Quick. M. Co.....	76	100	do..........	65⅛

WEDNESDAY, July 6—P. M.

We understand that the new Secretary of the Treasury has already been waited upon by a delegation from the old Associated Banks of this City, with the purpose of bringing about a better accord between these Banks and the Government and the new National Banks, than under the previous administration of the Treasury. The Associated Banks of the Atlantic Cities desire to be placed upon the same footing as the Sub-Treasury and the National Banks, as depositories of the Government Funds, to the extent of all loans, temporary or permanent, which they may make to the Government. That is, they shall pass the proceeds of such loans directly to the credit of the United States Treasurer, to be drawn against in the ordinary course of the business of the Department, in place of being called upon to pay the money by installments, or in large round sums into the Sub-Treasury.

There is law for this arrangement, made expressly in August, 1861, for the suspension of certain sections of the Sub-Treasury Act of 1846, for the mutual accommodation of the Government and all sound Specie (or lawful money) paying State Banks lending money to the Government. The same principle was engrafted upon the National Banking Act, so that the Sub-Treasury Loan can be practically dispensed with, while the Government is the great borrower of the country for all purposes other than the receipt of Customs in Gold, and the payment of Interest on the Gold-bearing funded debt of the United States, to which these Customs are specifically pledged.

We have no information as to the disposition of the new Secretary to yield to this overture to place the Associated State Banks of the great cities upon the most favored footing authorized by the Act of Aug. 6, 1861; but it is a source of satisfaction to know that through a responsible delegation they have so promptly tendered to Mr. FESSENDEN their best services in support of the Government on the condition referred to. It is not improbable that, if accepted, the first advances will be upon a 7.30 ℔ cent. 3 years' Currency Loan, as authorized by the Loan Act for the service of the new fiscal year.

The Money Market to-day was very stringent among the Brokers. Heavy differences were paid to carry Stocks, and liberal rates, say 8@10 ℔ cent., offered for Money on good Merchant paper. There is a considerable amount of the latter being made and marketed by way of advances on Produce from the West, and to carry forward speculations here.

The United States Loan of 1881 advanced ¾@1 ℔ cent. to-day, and the 5-20s fell back ¾@1¼ ℔ cent., reversing yesterday's order of demand, for the Stocks. The transactions in both descriptions are quite considerable. The Treasury Certificates fell off ½ ℔ cent. at the Second Board on the pressure for Money. The Railway Speculatives felt the same influence, and prices were 1@1½ ℔ cent. lower than the best rates of Tuesday, with a dull feeling after the adjournment of the Board.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with the same hour on Tuesday. The Railways left off dull:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1861	104⅞	104⅞	Mich. Central	138⅜	137⅜
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	105	104	Mich. Southern	95⅛	93⅜
N. Y. Central	134¾	134⅜	Illinois Cen	132⅝	130⅜
Erie	115⅜	114⅜	Pittsburgh	113⅜	111⅜
Erie Preferred	113⅜	113⅜	Fort Wayne	114	112¼
Hudson	135⅜	135	Rock Island	114	112¼
Canton	38⅜	38	Reading	140	138⅜
Treas. Cer., new	96⅛	95⅜	Quicksilver	77	76
Toledo	140	140	Cum'land Coal	68	65⅜
Northwest	52¾	51⅜	Mariposa	50⅜	50
Ohio & M. Certfs	52⅜	51¼	N. West Pref	88⅜	89

The prices of Gold were again higher to-day, and the quotation at 3 o'clock stood 256@257 ℔ cent. The speculation appears to be carried on independent of the rates of Foreign Exchange or the export demand for Gold.

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	118	Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	120
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	105	Ill. Central, 75	125
N. Y. C. 6s, subscript.	105	Al. & T. H. 1sts	113
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	111	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	124	Chi. & N. W., S. F.	113
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.	134	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103¼
Erie 1sts, '68	115	Del., L. & W. 1sts	116
Erie 2ds, '79	120⅛	Del., L. & W. 2ds	118
Erie 3ds, '83	125	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	105
Erie 4ths, '80	120	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	86
Erie 5ths, '88	120	Gal. & Chic. 1sts, Ext.	122
Buff. N. Y. & E., '77	113	Gal. & Chic. 2ds	111
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	127	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	116
Hud. R. 2ds, s. f., '85	127	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '72	114	New J. C. 1sts	104
Harlem 2ds, '64	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	98
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	135	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61
Chi., B. & Quincy	139	Chi. & Alt.	112¼

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

America	138	Metropolitan	113
Merchants' Exchange	97	Continental	101
State of New-York	110	Park	136
American Exchange	118		

We notice that at the annual meeting of the Colorado Gold Mining Company, Messrs. Geo. Kirkland, Samuel M. Anderson, Willis Gaylord, E. R. Tremain and C. V. Deforest were elected Directors. Mr. Geo. Kirkland, of Kirkland & Co., was elected President. Mr. S. M. Anderson, Vice-President.

Shipments of Coal by the Consolidated Coal Company of Pennsylvania—

	Tons.
For week ending July 2	7,150
Previously	78,025
Total for season	85,175

The following is the statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States: Total receipts, $2,161,102 62, including for Customs $197,000; payments, $1,742,466 05; Awards 6 ℔ cent. Bonds of 1881, $31,000; balance, $19,668,176 11.

The Globe Fire Insurance Company of this City, (in operation only since March, 1863,) has declared its first dividend of 5 ℔ cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst.

The eastward movement of Flour and Grain through Buffalo from the West from Jan. 1 to July 1 this year as compared with last, shows a decrease of 379,997 barrels of Flour and 4,433,889 bushels of Grain. The Buffalo *Express* gives place to the following tables, showing the imports of Flour and Grain into Buffalo by Lake and the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for the month of June and since Jan. 1, 1864, as compared with preceding years:

FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, including Flour, bush.
1864	302,757	7,594,272	9,108,057
1863	463,595	10,283,224	12,601,199
1862	415,433	6,188,724	8,265,879
1861	285,853	5,383,065	6,812,320
1860	123,026	2,794,711	3,409,841

FROM JAN. 1 TO JULY 1.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, including Flour, bush.
1864	811,560	13,950,163	18,007,963
1863	1,191,557	18,384,055	24,351,837
1862	1,037,347	13,908,908	20,095,653
1861	598,491	11,598,164	14,590,610
1860	387,056	6,843,256	8,175,236

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 6—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the different kinds of produce since our last have been 110 bbls. Ashes, 11,425 bbls. Flour, 603 bbls. and 581 bags Corn Meal, 807 bushels Wheat, 358 bushels Corn, 8,362 bushels Oats, 3,511 packages Provisions, and 1,415 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls. at $13 for Pots and $15 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand at former rates; Java at 50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43c.@45c.; Rio at 43c.@46c.; St. Domingo at 38c.@40c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in lively request at much higher and buoyant prices. Middlings, $1 57½@$1 60 ℔ lb.; sales and resales, to-day, 2,400. Week's receipts, 3,750 bales; sales and resales, 7,200 bales; exports, 207 bales.

LEATHER—Sole is in good demand, and very firm in price. We quote: Sole—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 51c.@53c.; do. good middle, 52c.@54c.; do., good heavy, 51c.@52c. do. light cropped, good, 57c.@58c.; do. middle cropped, good, 59c.@61c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 41c.@42c.; do. do., good middle, 41½c.@42½c.; do. do., good heavy, 41c.@42c.; do. California, good light, 40c.@41½c.; do. do., good middle, 41c.@42½c.; do. do., good heavy, 40c.@41½c.; do. Orinoco, &c., good light, 39½c.@41c.; do. do., good middle, 40½c.@41½c.; do. do., good heavy, 39c.@40c.; do. Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 36c.@38c.; do. do. do. Poor, all weights, 29c.@31c.; do. Slaughter, in rough, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 48c.@52c., cash, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active to-day, at a further advance of 15c.@25c. ℔ bbl. The speculative demand has been fair. Sales since our last amount to 31,650 bbls., including Superior State and Western at $10@$10 60; poor to choice Extra State at $10 75@$11 50, including 16,200 bbls. to arrive in July and August, at from $11 25@$12, chiefly at $11 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $11@$11 75, and very choice do., for August delivery, at $13 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$10 00@	$10 60
Extra State	10 75@	11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 75@	13 00
Extra Ohio round hoop shipping brands	11 00@	11 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 75@	13 00
Extra Genessee	11 55@	13 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri	12 50@	15 00

Southern Flour is advancing. Sales since our last 3,250 bbls., at $11@$12 for poor to good, and $12@$14 for fancy to choice brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 1,150 bbls. Extra, at $10 75@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $7 75@$8 65 ℔ bbl.; sales 240 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request; closing at $7 75@$8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Caloric, Atlantic and Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; total sales 950 bbls. Also, 50 puncheons Brandywine, at $40 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active, and has advanced 5c.@7c. ℔ bushel. Speculators have been buying more freely. Sales have been made since our last of 263,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $2 60@$2 75; Amber Western, at $2 50@$2 56; Red Western, at $2 40@$2 50; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $2 35@$2 42; Milwaukee Club, at $2 30@$2 40; Chicago Spring, at $2 25@$2 38; Red State and Jersey, at $2 40, ℔ bushel. Corn is in good demand, at much higher prices; sales since our last 63,000 bushels at $1 53@$1 56½, closing at $1 56@$1 56½ for new Mixed Western, and $1 48@$1 52½ for unsound do. ℔ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 85@$1 90 ℔ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand at firmer prices; we quote Canada at 97c.@98c.; Western at 98c.@99c.; State at 97½c.@98½c., cash afloat, ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive and nominal.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand, partly for Government, use at $1 10@$1 40 ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in moderate demand and very firm.

HOPS—Have been in request at 15c.@26c. for poor to prime, and 28c.@30c. for very choice, ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are inquired for at $1 75 ℔ thousand.

LUMBER—Is in good demand at full and buoyant prices. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "Receipts of lumber have been light, particularly in pine and hard woods, which have been kept back by canal breaks. The market has been considerably excited by the fluctuations of gold, and those kinds which are received mainly from Canada have advanced, though not to such prices as the high rate of exchange would justify. Some dealers have withdrawn their stock from market, but sales have been made at the figures in our table, which are based upon about 200 for gold. There has been a good demand for foreign shipment, and some large sales were made in the early part of the week to buyers who anticipated the rise. Boats will arrive early this week from behind the Macedon break, and will give a better assortment. Receipts during the fourth week in June: Boards and Scantling, 9,489,079 feet; Shingles, 160,000; Timber, 13,930 cubic feet; Staves, 3,037,200 lbs. Total for the season to July 1: Boards and Scantling, 64,958,793 feet; Shingles, 4,127 M; Timber, 147,568 cubic feet; Staves, 28,909,025 lbs. The receipts of lumber at Oswego, from the opening of navigation to July 1, were 49,950,000 feet, which is a greater quantity than has been received there in 8 years, except in 1860, when the receipts to same date were 72,000,000 feet."

OILS—Continue in fair request at our quotations. Crude Whale at $1 32@$1 35; Crude Sperm at $2 17½@$2 20; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 48@$1 50; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 40; Linseed at $1 70@$1 71; No. 1 Lard at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Petroleum at 49½c.@51c.; Refined Petroleum at 99c.@$1 02, free, and 88c.@91c., in bond, ℔ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum Messrs. TURNER & GREIVES notice thus: "The market ruled buoyant during the first part of the week, with a fair inquiry. The latter part was marked by decided activity, and a further advance in prices corresponding to the violent upward movement in Gold and Exchange. The feverish excitement in regard to Refined, specially, has materially abated, owing to a decline of 50 per cent. in Gold, on receipt of the news that the Gold Bill had been repealed. The market at the close is to some extent unsettled, the views of buyers and sellers being from 2c. to 4c. apart. For future delivery, we quote: Bonded, 98c.@$1; Free, $1 10@$1 12; Crude, 55c.@56c., August delivery, B. O. Bonded scarce on the spot, closing nominally, 90c.; Free $1; Crude 50c. The following are the receipts at, and the exports from New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '63.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls.	20,634	238,191	325,254
Exports of Petroleum, bbls.	820	180,613	261,261

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 56,600 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 3,000 pieces 52x52, private terms; 8,600 do. 60x64, 27c., early in the week; 7,000 do. 60x64, 27¼c.; 8,500 do. 60x64, 28c.; 4,000 do. 60x64, 28½c.; 4,500 do. 60x64, 29c., heavy; 4,000 do. 64x64, 29c., early in the week; 17,000 do. 64x64, 30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, speculators having been purchasing more freely, and prices have advanced considerably. Sales since our last 9,300 bbls. in lots, at $44 75@$45 12½ for New Mess, $48@$48 50 for July, and $50 for August delivery, $40@$41 50 for Old Mess, $42@$43 for Prime Mess, $49 for Thin Mess, and $35@$37 for old and new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 17½c.@18½c. for Hams, 15c.@16c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 250 pkgs. Bacon rules quiet and nominal. Lard is advancing; sales since our last 6,000 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 18¾c.@20c., and for July delivery at 20½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in demand at buoyant prices; sales, 800 bbls., at $28@$31 for Mess, $20@$25 for Plain Mess, $15@$17 50 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; Plain Mess, $35@$36 50; India Mess, $42 50@$45 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $30 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 34c.@40c. for poor to prime, and 41c.@43c. for very choice State; 28c.@38c. for common to choice Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in good request at 15c.@22c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Are inactive and unsettled.

SUGARS—Are in good request at buoyant rates. Sales since our last, 3,150 hhds., including Porto Rico at 21c., and Cuba equal to 20c.@21½c. Refined Sugars continue in demand, at 22½c.@30c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 130,000 lbs., chiefly at 17¾c. ℔ lb. The week's business in Tallow, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The market has been steadily advancing since our last report. On Wednesday the demand for strictly prime was very active, and prices suddenly rose from 16½c.@17c.—and on Thursday holders were enabled to obtain as high as 17¾c.@18c., at which price some considerable quantity was sold. On Friday the market was very much excited, and prime lots of Western and Eastern were closed at 18¾c., in fact 19c. was demanded for some choice brands, but we know of no sales being made at the latter figure. On the reception of the news of the repeal of the Gold Bill, the sudden fall in the price of foreign exchange, had a depressing effect on Tallow, and prices gave way at once, causing a fall of 1¼c. from the price of the preceding day. To-day the market is quite unsettled, and prices are nominal—there were some sales of Prime Western effected at 17¾c.—but very little was offered. Tallow, Grease, and all kinds of Soap, are in very limited supply. Price of Tallow, this day, 1858, 9½c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8½c.; 1862, 9½c.; 1863, 11¼c."

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,100 bbls., in lots, at $1 72@$1 80, chiefly at $1 75@$1 76 ℔ gallon, the market closing irregularly.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive, to-day, with 608 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 61,000 bushels Wheat at 4d.@4½d.; 14,000 bushels Corn at 3¾d.; 30 tons Oil at 20s.; also, by steamer, 350 tcs. Lard at 25s.; 3,000 boxes Cheese at 40s., and 6,000 Staves at 65s. For London, by steamer, 1,600 bushels Wheat at 7d.; 20 tons Lard at 25s., and 35 tons Oil at 35s.; also, by sailing vessels, 300 bags Coffee at 20s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

New-York	July	9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	July	9	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	July	9	New-York	Southa'pton.
Arabia	July	13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	July	14	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July	16	New-York	Southa'pton
Louisiana	July	16	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July	20	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July	20	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	July	23	New-York	Southa'pton.
Australasian	July	27	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Aug.	3	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug.	6	New-York	Southa'pton.

FROM EUROPE.

America	June	22	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	June	25	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	June	28	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	July	2	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	July	6	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	July	9	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	July	16	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	July	20	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Aug.	3	Southampton	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Hibernian*, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of London*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Bavaria*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Electric Spark*, will close on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.........5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.........5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.........5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.........5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.........4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.........4 P. M.
North Mails.........5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.........5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at.........5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

TO MISS V. P. C.

DEAR VIRGINIA: In Washington, all above board, all bright and prosperous. Those in search for well and comfortable. More by and by. E. H. C.

Richmond *Enquirer, Central Presbyterian* and other Richmond papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED.—ANY PARTIES who may have purchased United States Bonds or other Securities, or who may have moneys deposited with them by or belonging to the late WM. A. BEECHER, late a weigher in the New-York Custom-house, will confer a favor by giving information thereof to J. C. FINNEY, American Telegraph Company, New-York. Suitable reward will be given for such information.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN FROM No. 239 Broadway, July 6, 1864, the following UNITED STATES COUPON BONDS or STOCKS, viz.: 5-20 six per cent., dated May 1, 1862:

Nos. 109 to 111 inclusive; Nos. 65,985 to 66,004 inclusive; Nos. 66,726 to 66,737 inclusive; Nos. 71,665 to 71,674 inclusive.

Viz.: five per cent. U. S. Coupon Bonds or Stocks, due 1874:

Nos. 2,282 to 2,285 inclusive, dated Aug. 11, 1858.
Nos. 8,156 and 8,160, dated Aug. 11, 1858.
No. 2,509, dated Aug. 12, 1858.
No. 6,334, dated Aug. 17, 1858.
No. 13,108, dated Feb. 4, 1859.
No. 14,918, dated Feb. 15, 1859.

All of the above Bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each. Also, Soldiers' Bounty Fund Stock of the City of New-York, Nos. 44, 45, 46, 118, 119 and 120, of $5,000 each. Also, 32 Shares of Broadway Bank Stock.

Whosoever will return the above Stocks, &c., to the Broadway Bank will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating any of the above Bonds or Stocks.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

HORSE LOST—STRAYED FROM YONKERS, on the morning of the 5th of July, a bright bay horse, long tail. 16 hands high, with one white hind foot, and in good condition; when last seen was at King's Bridge, going toward Fordham Hill. Whoever will return him to the subscribers at Yonkers, or to the King's Bridge Hotel, will be liberally rewarded.

SPEEDLING & LAURENCE.

YONKERS, July 6, 1864.

LOST—BETWEEN HAUGHWOUT & CO.'S AND the Battery a SMALL BOX OR TRUNK. A liberal reward will be paid. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.'S, No. 488 Broadway.

A BANK BOOK LOST—NO. 208,256.—ANY man who finds it will receive the thanks of the owner.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM, with an appendix; views on Mr. Syme's new method of treating stricture. By EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D. Ninth edition. Price $1.

EVERARDUS WARNER,
No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

From the New-York Journal of Medicine and Collateral Sciences.

"It is written in a clear, nervous style, and is calculated, as we think, to do much good. The descriptions are accurately drawn, and the remedial measures judicious. The practitioner will find it abounding in valuable hints, and the general reader will come across many useful cautions and premonitory warnings."

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Dr. Dixon has written much and well on various branches of surgery; his book shows a thorough acquaintance with modern practice; stricture, varicocele, hydrocele and fistula are particularly well treated of. Indeed, he has managed to secure attention to every page in this volume, an art that few medical writers possess.

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ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR CONGER & FIELDS writing fluid, warranted better than any other ink. S. S. STAFFORD, Chemist, Manufacturer, No. 11 Cedar-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 4 P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, OR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, by a genteel and most respectable Protestant girl; is experienced with children, and a most desirable, intelligent and highly recommended girl; would like to go in the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, at MANNING'S.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, for a most respectable first-class servant, (City or country,) highly recommended by a first-class Brooklyn family, as a competent, neat and trustworthy servant. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, a situation as first-class cook; understands meats, poultry, game and soups; wages $10; City or country. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION in a gentleman's family for a housemaid; in the country for the Summer preferred. Also, for an indoor man servant; both Protestants. Apply at No. 45 West 17th-st., on Wednesday and Thursday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent American woman as housekeeper, or to take charge of an invalid person, or nurse; good reference; City or country. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman; is well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing or plain sewing; would do plain cooking; no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 193 East 13th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 116 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family, and would assist with the washing and ironing; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 797 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls; one as chambermaid and laundress, the other as cook; the country preferred; good recommendations. Call at No. 412 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-rate seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; is willing to go to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Englishwoman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION in a private family as cook, washer and ironer, or as assistant washer. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 41st-st. Best of City references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as waitress, or chambermaid and assist with fine washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; City reference. Call at No. 205 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE for an excellent woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; she has recommendations of several years. Can be seen at her present employer's No. 22 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting. Apply at No. 37 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERMAID, a situation in a hotel or boarding-house, in the City or country; or would act as waitress; wages $8. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, as laundress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing; and as chambermaid. Country preferred. Apply at No. 412 3d-av., bet. 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; no objections to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 163 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to take care of children; good reference. Call at No. 133 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and well recommended English Protestant woman, who is a first-class nurse and an excellent dressmaker; in City or country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washer, or to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 225 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; can give good recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 731 2d-av., corner East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, with good references, in City or country, as cook and laundress. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A POTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as laundress; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 89 West 18th-st.

ALL PRIVATE FAMILIES, HOTELS and boarding houses, supplied with competent servants, for the City or country, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, girls for housework, &c., at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN OR superintendent in a mining or manufacturing concern, by an American, 33 years of age, speaking French and some German, and having a good knowledge of mining, railroading, book-keeping, and able and accustomed to direct and control employes. Address Box No. 2,176 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man; can produce the best of references; is a first-rate groom and understands the entire charge of carriages and harness. Address D. D., Box No. 263 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, overseer, correspondent, &c., by an educated, energetic, capable Frenchman who speaks and writes good English; would do anything and go anywhere; City references. Address J. GERARD, Station D, New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, Protestants, in the country; the man as plain gardener, &c., the woman as first-rate cook, &c.; good reference. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 267 *Times* Office, for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN with the best of references, as Swiss coachman; can assist the gardener. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN employment as coachman; he fully understands it in every respect; has very good reference. Address C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as groom; thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference. Apply to J. M., at the saddler's, No. 436 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN A SITUATION as waiter. Address WALKER, No. 79 Laurens-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a man who thoroughly understands his business. Address P. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

FARMERS AND OTHERS IN WANT OF reliable help, such as farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, grooms, servants, laborers, &c., will find a full supply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN keeping a set of books down town. Address, in own handwriting, stating expectations, reference, &c., Box No. 360 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, for a small family; must be well recommended; German preferred. Apply at No. 75 East 40th-st., near Lexington-av., from 9 to 12.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO INTO THE COUNTRY to drive horses and work about the place. Apply at No. 42 Warren-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN, with City reference; one who can milk preferred. Apply at No. 93 Gold-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER DESIRES a handsomely furnished second floor, with a private table, in a first-class house, from the 1st of September, for himself, wife, two children and nurse. Location must be above 18th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. For superior accommodations a liberal price will be given. Address A. P., Box No. 1,678 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH WIFE AND child, wishes to find two rooms, partly furnished, with board, in a strictly private family; will pay from $20 to $25 a week. Address B., Box No. 5,182 New-York Post-office, stating particulars.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Near Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN CORNWALL.—A QUIET, RESPECTABLE family can be accommodated, about two miles beyond the landing, in an elevated situation, where there is but one other family engaged. Address Mrs. HENRY T. JENKINS, Canterbury, West Cornwall.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can obtain board in a private family; no other boarders; ten minutes' walk from depot; good river view. Address E. M. H., Yonkers Post-office.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

NEW PATENT DUPLEX
ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT,
AND NEW PATENT
LIFE-PRESERVER SKIRT, SOLD CHEAP,
By MRS. TOOTHAKER,
Nos. 286 Bowery and 279 Grand-st.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU,
ESTABLISHED 1855.

Supplies schools with well qualified teachers.
Represents teachers who wish situations.
Negotiates sales and rentals of school properties.
Gives parents information of good schools.

SEVERAL teachers of classics, mathematics, military drill, French, music and drawing, wanted for September. Episcopalian lady wanted for prominent position in female seminary; Methodist lady for music. ALL who want positions should send for "form of application." Circulars giving first-class educational and business references, sent on application.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 130 Grand-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at No. 11 West 36th-st., on the 21st of September. Arrangements are made for giving thorough instruction in the French and German languages, which will be spoken in the family. The English departments will be under the charge of accomplished teachers. Applications can be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF MANY YEARS experience, offer their services to a few select families, in the City or country, to instruct their children thoroughly in Classics, Modern Languages, English, and Piano; both are graduates, and one from the University of France; is widely known in this City; best references given. Address INSTRUCTORS BOX, No. 124 *Times* Office.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE RECTOR of Trinity School, New-York, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on Sept. 19, when he will be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR OR TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF Princeton College, with one year's experience in teaching, is desirous of making an engagement in the City where he may devote two or three hours each day in instructing in the classics, mathematics, or English branches as private tutor or assistant. Most satisfactory testimonials and references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher of English and Classics, whose present engagement will close with July, 1864, wishes to make a new engagement; would not refuse a situation in the West Indies or South America. Address TEACHER, Box No. 217, Sing Sing, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING HAD THREE years' experience in teaching, desires a situation as teacher for English and drawing, in a private school or seminary, and is willing to take the care and responsibility of the school. Address E. B., Box No. 372 Brooklyn Post-office.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR EACH STATE and town, to aid in opening schools and seminaries, and to take positions in those already established. Address (with stamp) AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO WINE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A rare chance.—For sale, cheap for cash, an established Bitters business, of five years' standing, with first-class custom. For particulars call between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock, upon G. N. W. BRYANT, No. 136 Pearl-st., up stairs, 3d floor.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE PATENT RIGHT FOR Strayer's improved lantern fastener; secures the lamp or chimney from breaking; is manufactured at a profit of 90 per cent.

SNYDER & WALTER, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y.

ANY PARTY HAVING $2,000 TO $5,000 to spare for a short time, can double capital and have entire control, without trouble or loss of time. Address PROFIT, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the undersigned, held this day at the Produce Exchange, to take into consideration the strike of the Lightermen of the port and the demand made by them for increase of wages, it was unanimously

Resolved, That in order to meet said demand, as well as that the boats may be kept in a proper and safe condition, (all materials having advanced from 100 to 300 per cent.,) the rates of Lighterage as established April 11, 1864, be increased 50 per cent. from this date.

(Signed)

L. Beyer,	Hobart Ford,
T. M. Wheeler & Co.,	Fancher & McChesney,
Geo. W. Thompson,	Thos. Shortland's Sons,
Thorne & Phipard,	Beardsley, Sumner & Co.,
J. S. Conklin & Co.,	McCreary & Jeffers,
Samuel L. Mitchell,	Richard Robson,
Marchant Brothers,	Edward Stearns,
Erkenbrack & Co.,	McGrath & Fitzgerald,
J. H. Hedenberg,	Burnham & Co.,
F. I. Baretto,	Amos Bart,
L. Ludovici,	R. J. Carpenter,
W. E. Robertson, Agent.	D. Dougherty.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc.
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 16 cents.

BELGIUM.
TO THE GLASS TRADE AND IMPORTERS OF GLASS.
The Company Anonyme of Herbatte-Lez, at Namur, Belgium, are patented manufacturers of crystals, half crystals and globes for Petroleum Lamps.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—FURNISHED houses; also City boarders wanted at three boarding-houses, and a variety of farms and village property for sale. Address J. FERRIS, Ely's Block.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 18 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor, over Park Bank.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Winning Suit.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Maritana.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Major Pauline Cushman, Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; Collins, the Great Cure; Blighted Faith: Afternoon and Evening.

IRVING HALL—Stereopticon.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum....................$8 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year,..12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year.. 8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year...15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.............................25 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is no interesting news from the Army of the Potomac. Our special correspondent gives a readable description of the manner in which the Fourth of July was observed. Salutes were fired morning, noon and night, from double-shotted guns, right into the teeth of the enemy, who made no reply. We have private information to the effect that such results will soon be attained by Gen. Grant as will greatly gratify all loyal hearts.

We publish, this morning, the very modest official dispatches of Capt. Winslow, of the *Kearsarge*, giving the brief official details of the destruction of the *Alabama*. It seems that the armament of the *Kearsarge* was actually one gun less than that of the *Alabama*, while the tonnage of the two vessels was not materially different. The victory is undoubtedly owing to the superior character of the guns of the *Kearsarge*, and her admirable management.

The latest news from Harper's Ferry and vicinity does not materially change the aspect of affairs so far as the position of the rebels is concerned. We cannot yet learn that there has been any formidable advance of the enemy north of the Potomac. Gen. Sigel holds Maryland Heights, and though several reports of fighting there have been received none are entitled to any credence. The most gratifying intelligence is, that Gen. Hunter's forces are arriving from the West and pressing upon the rebel rear. The whole rebel force is evidently not more than five to seven thousand.

Private information has been received in this City to the effect that the brig *William C. Clark*, from Machias, Maine, was captured June 17, in latitude 30°, longitude 63°, by the pirate *Florida*. She was bound to Matanzas with a cargo on Spanish account. The pirates burned the vessel and cargo.

FROM EUROPE.

By arrival of the steamship *Asia* at Halifax yesterday, we have dates from Liverpool to June 25, and Queenstown 26th. The officers and crew of the *Alabama* captured by the *Kearsarge* were liberated on parole at Cherbourg. Capt. Semmes has announced that he will embark on a new *Alabama* on the 15th of August next. It is generally believed that his next vessel will be the ex-British man-of-war *Rappahannock*. In London a committee has been formed to present Capt. Semmes with a handsome sword. The yacht *Deerhound*, which rescued Capt. Semmes, is now thought to have been a tender to the *Alabama*. Capt. Winslow, of the *Kearsarge*, says the reason why he did not pursue the *Deerhound* was, that he did not believe any one carrying the flag of the Royal Yacht Squadron could act so dishonorably. The superiority of the *Kearsarge* seems to have attracted the attention of the English Parliament. In the House of Commons Lord Hay called the attention of the Government to the action and asked whether they would continue building vessels which could neither fight nor swing. The Admiralty are said to be anxious to examine the method which was used to strengthen the sides of the *Kearsarge*. The first English iron-clad is said to be a success. The Dano-German Conference held its last sitting on the 25th ult. It has succeeded in doing nothing, and hostilities will probably be immediately resumed. The documents relating to the Conference were to have been presented to Parliament on the 27th inst., the day after the *Asia* left. The German Powers, it is asserted, are still prepared to treat upon a line to demarkation, and to conclude an armistice for two months. Should Denmark accept these terms peace may yet be preserved. The new steamer *Yeddo*, believed to have been built for the rebels, at Bordeaux, is said to have left that port for Amsterdam. The death of the King of Wertemberg is announced.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Supervisors' Recruiting Committee failed to commence operations yesterday, but will positively do so to-day—at least, they officially announce in an advertisement this morning that they are now ready to enlist volunteers and pay them each the County bounty of $300. The American Exchange Bank have added a subscription of $50,000 to the Bounty Fund Loan, making the total amount subscribed $465,200.

A hearing in the case of the People of the State of New-York *versus* Gen. Dix and others, for the suppression of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, and alleged kidnapping of one of the proprietors of the latter, took place before Judge Russell, yesterday afternoon. A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, Attorney-General John Cochrane, and Judge Parker, of Albany, appeared for the prosecution, and E. Delafield Smith, United States District-Attorney, and Hon. Edwards Pierrepont for the defence. The facts of the case were agreed upon, and the legal points are to be discussed on Saturday next, at 2 P. M.

Judge Russell and Recorder Hoffman concurring, (and both delivering opinions,) have decided, in the General Sessions, that in the matter of the indictments against Marshal Murray and others, in the Arguelles case, the State courts have jurisdiction, and that the motion to remove the indictment to the United States Circuit Court for trial, must be denied. The opinions will be found in the law column.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the following gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors for the present term: Benjamin H. Day, foreman; John Jacob Astor, Jr., Charles Abernethy, James Conway, Hugh Crombie, Wm. H. Christie, Andrew Clark, Thos. H. Geraty, Arthur W. Gaboden, Nath. R. Knapp, Henry L. Tesbell, Wm. A. Kettletas, Samuel A. Knapp, Daniel Quackenbush, Abm. B. Rafelze, Emey Rider, Augustus D. Thompson. It is likely that the case of Gen. Dix and others will be submitted to these gentlemen, as it was to the last panel of jurors, who thought it inexpedient to take any steps in the matter.

At a meeting of a large number of German Union men of the Tenth Ward, it was resolved to form themselves into a Lincoln Campaign Club. A committee of three was appointed to report this evening on a permanent organization.

Advices from Havana to the 2d inst., state that the Emperor Maximilian had arrived in the City of Mexico. He was enthusiastically received, processions formed, guns fired, a *Te Deum* sung, addresses made, and other signs of public satisfaction manifested, though it was generally understood that the whole affair was gotten up under the instructions and supervision of the French. Several addresses were presented, among them one to the Queen Charlotte, which was couched in particularly affectionate language. The Emperor immediately proceeded to organize the French-Mexican Court, and gave his prompt attention to the condition of the Mexican finances—a matter which required immediate care. The citizens of Havana are rapidly emigrating to the United States, and all the steamers which leave that port are crowded with passengers.

A New-Orleans letter of the 24th says the Federal prisoners captured at Galveston were expected there in about one week, an exchange having been effected.

Great excitement has been caused in Portsmouth, N. H., by the appearance of the yellow fever. It was taken there by the *De Soto*, and thirteen fatal cases have occurred.

The Stock Market was heavy yesterday, on account of the continued scarcity of Money among the Brokers. The Railways were lower at the close than on Tuesday. Gold at 3 o'clock, 256@257 ℘ cent. It is rumored that a delegation from the Associated State Banks of the great cities have waited upon the new Secretary of the Treasury at Washington with a tender of their best services, if placed upon the same footing as depositories of the Government as the National Banks.

An active demand, partly speculative, prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of domestic produce, prices of which were generally dearer. Groceries were in more request and much firmer. Other kinds of general merchandise were held higher, but were not active. The freight market was quiet, with 608 vessels of all classes in port.

Patience Necessary—The Altered Situation—Final Success Sure.

What now is specially needed is patience on the part of the people. Let loyal men throughout the North but possess their souls with the resolute spirit of their great military leader, and it is certain that the rebellion cannot hold out many months longer. We don't say this with any prophesying disposition. Predictions lie like broken potsherds along the whole path of this war. All sensible men have long since ceased to value them, come from what quarter they may. But a mathematical calculation from *settled data* is not a prediction. The present situation admits of such calculation, and therein it differs from all that have preceded it.

Hitherto, the future has been divined mainly from anticipated issues of particular battles, or particular strategic movements. If some great conflict were impending, the superiority of our army in numbers would give many minds an absolute confidence that the enemy must sustain a crushing defeat, which would end the rebellion. When the conflict came, owing to some unappreciated advantage of the enemy in position, or some other cause, it would give us but a drawn battle, or, at most, an indecisive victory. The particular care of the rebel Generals always to keep open their line of retreat, has almost uniformly deprived even our positive successes of nearly all practical fruits. So far as mere strategy is concerned, it is always idle to prognosticate its results; for in our necessarily imperfect knowledge of the enemy, it can never be fully known what counter-strategy may be brought to meet it. Thus predictions of decisive overthrows from particular movements or encounters have, a hundred times, failed. Fair as they have been on the surface, there has always been enough of the uncertain element in them as to make them worthless.

There is now, we think, an *essential* change in the situation. Geographically, the two great armies have reversed their positions. The Army of the Potomac bears upon Lee from the south instead of the north. This of itself tells with consequence upon Lee's lines of supplies and of retreat, for these lines all run southward; we believe it can surely be calculated with fatal consequence.

Let us look calmly. The business of the Army of the Potomac hitherto has been to be assailants. Its object was the rebel capital, and to secure that it had to maintain the aggressive. It had to give battle at the enemy's intrenched positions; and, if successful, it was only to find itself confronted with other positions yet more formidable. Such a mode of aggressive warfare must put any army, however brave or numerous, at an immense disadvantage. To declare positively that it will ever attain its object is unsafe; to declare that it will attain it by a certain specified time is simple presumption. The change of position has made it no longer necessary for the Army of the Potomac, or at least its great body, to be assailants. Richmond is not now the immediate, but the ultimate object. The special purpose now is to destroy the communications leading into Richmond. That destruction is to be accomplished mainly, by cavalry. The infantry have simply to maintain their present advanced positions as the base for cavalry expeditions. Their business is chiefly defensive; and so long as it is certain that their present intrenchments cannot be carried either by stratagem or battle with any force the enemy can bring against them, an end is made of a whole class of contingencies that always threatened when they were on the aggressive. So far as regards that, then, the future may be counted upon with far less uncertainty than ever.

It is certain that the resources of Virginia cannot for any long period support Lee's great army, without taking into account at all, the fact that these resources are certainly reduced by the great number of noncombatants within the State who are incapable of being removed. It is certain that there are but two railroad lines which can contribute supplies from without, and that the means for transportation by the common roads, for the seasons of the year when these roads are practicable, are too limited to be of any material service. The only question then is, whether our cavalry can keep these two railroads permanently unavailable. We don't see how it is possible for any one who has read of the work just done by Gens. Wilson and Kautz, to doubt it. It is officially stated that sixty miles of the railroads were so destroyed that it would be impossible to repair them in less than a month. This operation can be repeated as often as occasion demands. With our great superiority in cavalry, and with our acquired knowledge of the country, the enemy cannot prevent these swoops. Had they five times their number of men, they could not effectually guard those long lines of railroad, located at no greater distance from our army base. A minutes' work at any one point in the burning of bridges, or the blowing up of a culvert, prevents the transmission of troops from one threatenened point to another. And a day's uninterrupted work of destruction on any part of the line is enough to necessitate a whole month's incessant work of repairing. It is not within the limits of physical possibility for Gen. Lee to keep these railroads open against Gen. Grant's continued attacks. That Gen. Grant will continue these attacks as often as need be, no one who knows anything of his tenacity of purpose can doubt.

It all, then, comes to this: The Army of the Potomac is now planted in a position which is secure against all attack—a position which relieves it from all the risks of delivering battle, and a position which gives it the command of means of communication absolutely necessary to the enemy's subsistence. What else then is wanted for the capture of Richmond? Nothing—absolutely nothing, but Time. As surely as Lee's army and the population of Virginia cannot live on air, just so surely their means of subsistence must be continually diminishing from the time the present limited crop is gathered. That crop, so far from sufficient to carry them to the harvest of next year, cannot subsist them, short of starvation rations, even to the end of the present year. But few months at furthest are necessary to compel Lee either to abandon Virginia, thus isolated from the rest of the "Confederacy," or to surrender. If he attempts to abandon it, without railroads to aid him, it is hard to see how it will be possible for him to get the necessary transportation indispensable to any great army movement. The attempt even, at best, would be an exceedingly difficult and dangerous one. With such a General as Grant on his flanks and in his rear, Lee could hardly get through to a new base of supplies without general disorganization.

It is for the Northern people to maintain their patience and confidence, and let Gen. Grant manage this business in his own way. If he prefers to operate by slow and sure methods, as at Vicksburgh, instead of by constant attacks of doubtful issue and involving great sacrifices of life, all true men will cheerfully recognize its wisdom, and calmly await the final triumph, even though it comes not for many months yet. When it does come it will be all the more complete and decisive.

The Invasion.

We trust that the nerves of people at the North, are by this time sufficiently braced to enable them to witness the pending "invasion" of Maryland and Pennsylvania, without tremor or anxiety. It is on many accounts one the most desirable things that could have happened, and we, for our part, sincerely hope that the invading force numbers 20,000, as some say, rather than 6,000; as others believe. It must not be forgotten that the more rebels enter Maryland, the less there are in front of Richmond, and it is there that the heart of the rebellion lies. This is no longer a matter of dispute. It has been demonstrated by the desperate tenacity with which Lee holds his ground. If it was not of vital importance to him to be where he is, he would be elsewhere. If he thought the Confederacy could be saved by invading the North, he would now be on the Potomac, not with a single division, but with his whole army. Of this we may be sure. So that if we have 20,000 rebels in Maryland, and *do not weaken* Grant *in order to repel them*, Lee is to all intents and purposes weakened to that extent.

The force that he detaches to invade the North, is, if we behave with ordinary steadiness, literally *hors de combat*. The influence they exercise on the fortunes of the war, by "menacing Washington," is infinitesimally small—too small to be capable of calculation. They will, no doubt, do a good deal of damage to individuals, unless they are promptly checked and repelled, but we can well afford the loss for the sake of drawing them away from the really important field of action.

It is almost absurd to suppose that the rebels expect to take Washington, or take any place of importance with even double the number of men which rumor assigns to them. They know as well as any body what assaulting intrenchments means—what the wear and tear of Summer marches in an enemy's country are—how fast the largest and best appointed army wastes under the hot sun when engaged in daily encounters, followed by sleepless and anxious nights.

What they propose to do is to frighten us so thoroughly as to cause the withdrawal of a portion of Grant's force, at the most critical period of the whole war, for the protection of the capital, thus postponing operations against Richmond, perhaps indefinitely.

As we are now familiar with this game, there can be no difficulty in frustrating it. We have, with the militia, force enough in Maryland, if not to defeat the invaders at the outset, to make every mile of advance cost them dearly, and detain them until Hunter can begin to operate in their rear. But we hope, for our part, that they will not be hastily driven back. We want them on the Potomac; we owe it to the army before Petersburgh to keep them there until it has done its work.

It must not be forgotten, too, that the great object of the war is the overthrow of the rebel Government. This we must attain; and if, in attaining it, we can at the same time time protect all Northern citizens from spoliation, well and good. But everything else has to be sacrificed to the first. The best way of protecting the farmers of Pennsylvania is to push the enemy vigorously at Richmond. For if the rebellion should succeed, it would be hard to imagine a state more deplorable than that of the dwellers along the border. They are, it is true, exposed to raids as long as the war lasts, but if the South succeed in setting up for itself, all the Border States on both sides of the line would be converted into "debatable ground," on which the North and South would fight their quarrels out from generation to generation. Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio would become "the cockpit" of America, as the Low Countries are said to be of Europe. There is nobody more interested in having the war fought out *now*, than the inhabitants of these States.

Speaker Colfax.

We see that Hon. Schuyler Colfax has been unanimously renominated by the Union men of his district in Indiana. This will be the seventh time he has been a candidate. His constituents have good warrant for this marked and stedfast confidence in him. Few men in the public service have achieved higher success or more thoroughly earned distinction and public confidence than he. He has brilliant talents, a quick, keen and just judgment, fixed fidelity of principle and of purpose and untiring industry in the performance of public duties. As Speaker, he has won universal approbation and increased his already general and decided popularity. We give expression to these sentiments of appreciation of his character and services with the greater pleasure, because we were equally frank and explicit in expressing our disapproval of his action in offering, without consultation with his political friends, his resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Long.

We hope Mr. Colfax's constituents will leave no doubt of his election. His district is a close one and will be desperately contested like the whole State of Indiana. It is of the utmost importance to the whole country that every possible effort should be made by the friends of the country to carry both.

The Kearsarge and Alabama.

We are informed on good authority, that our statement yesterday of the relative size and armament of these two vessels was not quite correct. The *Alabama* is of 1,200 tons English measurement, and the *Kearsarge* is of 1,018 American tonnage.

The *Alabama* carried *one* Bleakley rifled 100-pounder gun, *one* 68-pounder pivot-gun, considered the best in the English service, and *six* 32-pounders. The *Kearsarge* had *two* eleven-inch guns, *four* 32-pounders and *one* 30-pounder—one gun less than her antagonist.

The Two Conferences.—The ablest State paper Lord Russell was ever known to indite, was that in which he gave Europe good and sufficient reasons why the conference proposed by the Emperor of the French, a few months ago, should not be held. It was as clear a triumph of diplomatic argument as the history of modern Europe supplies. But see how Napoleon is avenged on his adversary to-day. This conference, which the Halifax telegraph this morning informs us finally broke up on the afternoon of Saturday, the 26th of June, was an expedient of Lord Russell's own. What has it accomplished? It has enraged the Germans, and spurred their ambition. It has weakened the Danes, and left them thus far as isolated from European sympathy as before. It has estranged the good-will of France, and destroyed the *entente cordiale*. And, finally, from being a pacific conference, authoritatively speaking for Europe, it has drawn England herself into the vortex of war.

The latest reports tell us that 30,000 British troops are to be put in readiness at once to do battle on the side of Denmark. This was the strength of the Crimean contingent, but it is more than doubtful—even if Sweden should consent to render material aid to the Danes—whether that Power can supply the place of France as a military ally in a war, which will bring into the field at least a quarter of a million of picked German troops.

Maximilian and His Subjects.—We have news to-day of the arrival of the new Emperor and Empress of Mexico at their Capital, and also details of the reception accorded to them at the chief points along their journey inland. What the Court journalist relates would seem to indicate that their Majesties assume a more than ordinary affability of manner and behavior in mixing with their new subjects. Whether the latter are found to come up to the full measure of loyal enthusiasm expected from them, it is difficult to derive from the highly-flavored Court Circular which records the Imperial progress thus far. There seems, however, to have been a tolerably effective display made at the Capital, as well as at other points on the route. And the aristocracy appear to have been fully alive to the occasion. Imperial decorations are already the order, and up to this writing all is apparently serene with the new Sovereigns.

The Yacht Deerhound.—We learn that the British yacht *Deerhound*, which happened to be so opportunely near the *Alabama* during her fight with the *Kearsarge*, and which rescued her commander, and at his urgent request took him into a British harbor of refuge, is owned by the firm of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, who are the rebel agents for that port, and that she is thus almost as really rebel property as the *Alabama* herself. It probably was not wholly accidental that she happened to be on the spot at that particular time.

Recruiting Begun Again.—The County Volunteer Committee open their recruiting office again to-day. They have on hand $465,000; but they need about five times that sum to insure the thorough success of the work they have on hand. That work is of a two-fold character. It means the furnishing of willing, active men for the National army as fast as they are wanted from the City and County of New-York. It means also the relief of the City and County of New-York from the draft. Surely these are objects that commend themselves to public sympathy and support. The American Exchange Bank yesterday subscribed $50,000 to the Volunteer Loan Fund.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, July 6.

IMPORTANT REGARDING THE FINANCES.

It will be remembered that Mr. Chase, in his exhibit of the probable national expenditures of the coming fiscal year, estimates a deficit of eighty-two millions over and above all that can be raised by loans and other sources. Now, in connection with this, it may be stated that Senator Sherman, in a speech on the floor of the Senate on Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, observed significantly that the new Secretary of the Treasury had declared that the Tax Bill would be sufficient to cover the whole amount. It is also worthy of mention, that intelligent merchants, who have formed estimates of the probable revenue from the Tax Bill, think that Mr. Chase's authorities, Collector Orton and Acting-Commissioner Rollins, have under-estimated its probable product by at least sixty millions.

ABSURD STATEMENTS.

The statement that Gen. Grant has made demands for the surrender of Petersburg are without the stamp of official authority. In addition to this, the story is inherently absurd. The important point to get possession of is not the collection of houses named Petersburgh, but the military position. Now this includes not merely the town but the fortified heights on the north side of the Appomattox River, and the former is untenable without the latter. It is hardly to be supposed that Gen. Grant would make a demand for the surrender of a town perfectly surrounded by the rebel guns.

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.

The following are deaths of New-York soldiers in the Washington Hospitals to-day; Lieut. James Brown, Co. F, 147th Volunteers; Cornelius Lane, Co. L, 101st Volunteers; John Dougherty, Co. G, 65th Volunteers.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, July 6.

THE CALLING OUT OF THE NATIONAL FORCES.

No official action has yet been taken in the War Department with regard to the act recently passed for calling out the national forces.

A SPECIAL TAX LEVIED AT CRONSTADT—THE WORK OF CONGRESS—A PLEASURE PARTY.

The Russian Minister has officially communicated to the State Department a decree of his Government requiring all merchant vessels, as well as masted and sea-going steamers, as coasters and without masts, arriving at the port of Cronstadt, to pay to the benefit of the municipal revenues a special tax for their cleansing and the removal of their filth.

Congress, at the late session, passed 213 acts and 60 joint resolutions of a private character.

A pleasure party left Georgetown Saturday on the canal-boat *Flying Cloud*, and reached Harper's Ferry on the morning of the 4th inst., but owing to the excitement in that vicinity the boat turned for home, and when one mile from Point of Rocks they were fired on by a twelve-pound gun on the south side of the Potomac, the first shell falling short, the next two passing over the boat, which was run ashore. The passengers jumped to land, some taking to the hills, others running down the railroad track. Twelve of the seventeen that composed the party have returned. The rebels destroyed the boat.

CAPT. WINSLOW OF THE KEARSARGE TO BE PROMOTED.

Capt. Winslow will undoubtedly be recommended for promotion to the rank of Commodore, to date from the day on which he destroyed the *Alabama*, but the confirmation of the Senate is necessary to give full effect to the appointment.

THE RESCUE OF CAPT. SEMMES BY THE ENGLISH YACHT DEERHOUND.

Gentlemen of prominence assume that beyond the act of humanity in rescuing Semmes from drowning, the course of the *Deerhound* was in contravention of the law of nations, which, they say, will justify a demand for his rendition.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says the practice of picket shooting had been stopped by the mutual consent of the parties actually concerned; that is, the North Carolinians had made such an engagement, having first secured the approbation of our pickets.

Some time ago an order was promulgated throughout the army forbidding all intercourse between our pickets and those of the enemy. It seems to have had no effect upon the rebel skirmishers, who avail themselves of every opportunity to cultivate the acquaintance of our soldiers, who sup with them in the evening and fight them in the morning.

Fires are occurring frequently in Petersburgh. They have stopped calling upon the fire department to assist in conquering the flames. The firemen now occupy the trenches. We are at this moment fighting the whole rebel population. Every day a regular ration of shells is impartially distributed among the various wards of the town.

The right of the Fifth and Ninth Corps happen to have their line of battle in close proximity to the rebel works. This brings the skirmishers near each other and the line is continually embroiled in some little skirmish.

A refugee and two deserters from Richmond, who left there several days ago, represent that there is great distress for food owing to the cutting of the rebel means of obtaining supplies.

FLOATING DOCKS FOR THE NAVY-YARDS.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks has, in accordance with the law of Congress, advertised for the reception of proposals for the construction of a floating dry-dock, for use at or near the Navy-yard at New-York, and one for use at the Navy-yard at Philadelphia, to be of sufficient capacity and power to receive, raise and sustain in safety, a vessel at least 235 feet in length, 46 feet in breadth and 16 feet draft, of 2,200 tons displacement.

THE REBELS STEALING HORSES AGAIN.

Panic-stricken boatmen at Georgetown, adjoining this city, bring greatly exaggerated accounts of rebels crossing the Potomac. The river is unusually low and fordable at almost all points, and it is not improbable that squads of rebels have crossed in different places on horse-stealing expeditions.

THE TAX ON PASSPORTS.

The tax on passports has been raised from three to five dollars.

Death of the King of Wurtemburg.

By arrival of the steamship *Asia* we have news of the death of King William I. of Wurtemburg. He was born on the 27th of September, 1781, and in 1816 was appointed to the throne, succeeding his father, Frederick II., who had joined the cause of the allies. He granted the present liberal constitution in 1819, a permanent modification of which was unsuccessfully attempted by the estates during the revolutionary period of 1848-9. Always thoughtful and caring for his subjects, he was a most popular monarch and was beloved and respected by all his people. The news of his death was received with manifestations of deep regret and he will be long remembered as a just and upright King, who had always in view the welfare of his country and his people.

Cricket Match Between New-York and Massachusetts.

Boston, Wednesday, July 6.

The cricket match between the New-York Club and the Massachusetts Club, terminated to-day in favor of the latter, who won the game with seven crickets to spare. The match was decidedly the best ever played in New-England, and is sure to awaken great interest in the game in Massachusetts.

THE GREAT NAVAL BATTLE.

Official Dispatches from Capt. Winslow.

Only Three Wounded on the Kearsarge.

THE VESSEL NOT SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Washington, Wednesday, July 6.

The Navy Department has received the following dispatches:

United States Steamer Kearsarge,
June 19, 1864—P. M.

Sir: I have the honor to inform the department that the day subsequent to the arrival of the *Kearsarge* off this port, on the 14th inst., I received a note from Capt. Semmes, begging that the *Kearsarge* would not depart, as he intended to fight her, and would not delay her but a day or two. According to this notice, the *Alabama* left the port of Cherbourg this morning at about 9:30 o'clock. At 10:20 A. M. we discovered her steering toward us. Fearing the question of jurisdiction might arise, we steamed to sea until a distance of six or seven miles was obtained from the Cherbourg breakwater, when we rounded to, and commenced steering for the *Alabama*. As we approached her within about 1,200 yards she opened fire, we receiving two or three broadsides before a shot was returned. The action continued, the respective steamers making a circle round and round at a distance of about 900 yards from each other. At the expiration of an hour the *Alabama* struck, going down in about twenty minutes afterward, and carrying many persons with her.

It affords me great gratification to announce to the department that every officer and man did their duty, exhibiting a degree of coolness and fortitude which gave promise at the outset of certain victory.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

SECOND DISPATCH.

United States Steamer Kearsarge,
Cherbourg, France, June 20, 1864.

Sir: I inclose herewith the Surgeon's report of the casualties on board this vessel in the late action with the *Alabama*. Although we received some twenty-five or thirty shots, twelve or thirteen taking effect in the hull, by the mercy of God we have been spared the loss of any of our lives, whereas in the case of the *Alabama* the carnage I learn was dreadful.

The ships were about equal in match, the tonnage being the same, the *Alabama* carrying a 100-pound rifle, with one heavy 68-pounder, and six broadside 32-pounders, the *Kearsarge* carrying four broadside 32-pounders, two 11-inch, and one 28-pound rifle, one gun less than the *Alabama*.

The only shot which I fear will give us any trouble, is a 100-pound rifle ball, which entered our sternpost, and remains at present unexploded.

It would seem almost invidious to particularize the conduct of any one man or officer, in which all had done their duty with a fortitude and coolness which cannot be too highly praised, but I feel it due to my executive officer, Lieut.-Commander Thornton, who superintended the working of the battery, to particularly mention him for an example of coolness and encouragement to the men while fighting, which contributed much toward the success of the action.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JNO. A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

Surgeon Browne reports:

John W. Dempsey, quarter-gunner, has had an arm amputated, owing to a fracture, and William Gwin and James Macbeth, ordinary seamen, severely wounded.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Fourth of July in the Army—The Salute—No Replies from the Enemy—They Don't Celebrate the Fourth.

From our Special Correspondent.

Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina,
In the Field, Tuesday, July 5, 1864.

Save a national salute, at high noon, which was made peculiar and emphatic by the use of shotted guns trained upon rebel defences, Independence Day came and went with few outward signs to mark it from many others which have been distributed during the last two weeks through the calendar of the Union armies on the south side of the James River. But the fires of patriotism burned not less fiercely because they burst not out into brilliand pyrotechnics. The stirring memories of the day made themselves known through the sense of *feeling* rather than *sight*. It was impossible to move, yesterday, along the lines of the grand army, from the James River on the right to the Weldon Railroad on the left, without being infused with its animating spirit—without realizing its all-pervasive state of strong hopes, earnest faith, unflinching courage, and indomitable perseverance. These are the qualities which actuate and inspire the noble soldiers who are here in arms for liberty and their nation's life. Not discomforting heat and dust, not ceaseless toil in trenches, not long and wearisome marches; not unexpected delays and discomfiture impinging upon defeat; not any one of these, nor all combined, can diminish the ardor of their patriotism. They will go on battling for the Right, until everywhere the myrtle wreath shall be displaced by the laurel crown. And the day of victory approaches. Signs of hope and promise are abundant. There is sublime confidence felt on all sides in the successful result of the campaign. Would that I might give the reasons upon which this faith is based, as then the veriest doubter must surely rejoice at the encouraging prospect. But publication now would imperil success. I can only plead for continued patience. Trust with perfect trust in the army and its leaders, and bide the "good time coming." The plans now in operation may not reach fruition in one week from now, nor in two, but before the 31st day of July expect joyful news and glad tidings. Ye gold gamblers, who for gain make merchandise of the nation's troubles, your time is short. Sell eagerly and at once your last dollar (mythical though the coin may be), while the price still rules high. There will be a "tumble" soon, like that of Niagara, if no untoward circumstances frustrate the intentions of Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

As regards the weather, the day was somewhat capricious. The sky, at daylight, was overcast with dark clouds, that promised longed-for and much-needed rain. A few great drops even fell with a cheerful splut into the deep and almost impalpable dust of the roads and camping grounds, and were welcomed as harbingers of grateful showers soon to follow. But Jupiter-Pluvius was fickle, and only played upon our hopes and fears until 10 o'clock, when he gathered up his vapory garments and departed, leaving fiery Old Sol once more monarch of the empyrean. But Boreas, in kindliest mood, blessed us with his presence, sending throughout the day a breeze that swept over the wide parched plains, and rushed refreshingly through upraised tents, soughing through the pine woods, and tempering the sultry heat of the trenches.

This period of release from what seems to be here the normal condition of torrid heat, must, however, have been a special dispensation for the Fourth. To-day we have returned to the old state of blistering hotness, which makes breathing almost an impossibility.

To our thundering salute, with shotted guns, the rebels made no reply—a piece of good taste for which they are entitled to credit. Having disowned their country, of course it was impossible for them to salute her flag, and themselves of their own choice being flagless and nationless, they kept solemn silence. In their ranks, doubtless, are many men who would willingly have participated in the celebration of the natal day of the nation which they have been deluded into disowning, but the path of desertion is the only way at present open for their return to allegiance, and that is a path fraught with difficulty and danger. There are many rebels, however, who willingly incur this risk to be once more under the protection of the Stars and Stripes. From in front of Gen. BUTLER's lines alone the average number of desertions are ten a day, or three hundred a month—an enormous number when it is considered that there is not more than one division (PICKETT's) holding the enemy's intrenchments at this point. These desertions are made too in the face of a general order, in which the rebel commanding officer falsely asserts that Gen. BUTLER conscripts every man who comes across to his lines. One of the most significant indications of the rottenness of rebellion from the first has been the persistence of its leaders in downright lying. A cause which has to be bolstered thus is surely doomed to fall.

From Gen. SMITH's front which opens more directly upon Petersburgh than any other on the line, the national salute was fired from a 30-pound Parrott gun, which at the same time gave the recusant inhabitants of the "Cockade City" thirty-four lessons in conchology at the rate of one every two seconds. It is to be hoped that these thick-headed and obstinate scholars will profit by such angry teaching.

After the big rifle gun had formally made its devoirs, it united with all the rest of the artillery—of calibre both small and great—in a spiteful salvo, aimed at one particular and devoted steeple on the outskirts of the town. But when the blast was over, the steeple, though riddled without a doubt, still towered as proudly as before. The noise and shock of the cannon as they thundered from the heights and pealed from the valley below, was terribly magnificent, and did full honor to the day and occasion. The regimental and brigade bands were also a feature of the celebration. Taking advanced positions they played the national airs both before and after the saluting, but no responsive music came from the enemy's lines.

Of military matters proper there is nothing new to write. Skirmishing is constant. Sharpshooters are in their glory. The fellows who are dead shots are the only ones in the army who keep excited all through the heated term. They venture beyond the rifle-pits, as near to the rebels as they can possibly get with any chance of cover, and deal wounds and death enthusiastically. Both sides do this, and the casualties, probably, are about equal.

Gen. BUTLER returned three days since from Fortress Monroe, where he went on a brief visit, for the purpose of testing a scheme of his own planning, whereby thirteen-inch shells may be thrown from a mortar mounted on a railroad-car. The experiment was entirely successful.

I send herewith a file of Richmond papers to the 4th inst. You will find in them highly interesting details of WILSON's destructive raid, the progress of the siege of Petersburgh, and other matters.

B. J. W.

The Position Before Petersburgh—What is Being Done—The Artillery Lost by Wilson and Kautz—The Jaded Troopers—A Fourth of July Celebration.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
IN THE FIELD, Sunday, July 3, 1864.

The past week has brought about no striking changes in the situation of the army before Petersburgh—the position of the respective corps being about the same that it was ten days since. Our lines stretch from the Appomattox River in a south by east course, almost to the Weldon and Petersburgh Railroad—a route of communication which is commanded by our guns, and so rendered as useless to the enemy as though our pickets stood upon the track. The Eighteenth Corps still holds the extreme right of the line, connecting with the Ninth, which, in turn, forms a junction with the Fifth, and that joins forces with the Second, while the Sixth is again in position on the extreme left, having returned from a successful sally down to Reames' Station, on the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad, where, as you know, the enemy dealt a few hard blows to WILSON's cavalry expedition on Wednesday last.

The impatient public must not suppose, however, for a single moment, that this week of comparative inactivity augurs a dead halt in the campaign. Far from it. The time has been spent in preparation—in compacting forces and material for impending work; and the respite from hard fighting and hard marching was absolutely required by the tired troops whose energies must have been more than mortal could they have longer sustained the constant strain and tax which this colossal campaign has necessarily imposed upon them. But if the troops were as fresh and strong as they could possibly be, and, instead of the torrid heat, which has made even a quiet life in camp almost intolerable, the weather of the past week had been as delightful as any that ever blessed mankind, there would still have been this period of repose. The fact is, that the grand army has been waiting while its coöperating columns do the work which has been planned for them, in severing the railroad communications north, south, east and west of the rebel capital. From these auxiliary forces—SHERIDAN, HUNTER, AVERILL and WILSON—the best reports have come; and now, that the process of isolating Richmond from the outside world, and confining the rebel army to the narrow limits in which it finds itself is almost complete, it surely will not be a long time before GRANT once more moves forward the grand, faithful, much-enduring Army of the Potomac, compact and irresistible, to crown itself with immortal victory. So much by way of encouragement to the weak-hearted. Now, let me break the Sabbath-day, at this early hour of the morning (six o'clock,) just long enough to string together a few fragmentary facts which I find in my note-book.

MEM.—The statement sent yesterday that the artillery abandoned by WILSON and KAUTZ last Wednesday had been recovered and brought back by the Sixth Corps, proves to have been unfounded. The guns were stuck in a marsh, and inextricable either by the rebels or ourselves. More than this, they were spiked and dismounted, and can't be an acquisition to the enemy, even if they are a loss to us. The Sixth Corps brought off several of the caissons, which deceived my informant into saying that they had brought away the guns. The loss of the corps in its *sortie* to Reames' Station was one man killed and one officer wounded.

MEM No. 2.—A large number of KAUTZ's cavalry—stragglers—came in yesterday, and went into camp at Jones' Neck. More jaded troopers and horses were never seen. The men were grotesque in their misery. Some had lost their forage caps, and had replaced them by women's bonnets and feathers, and other odds and ends of female apparel, which gave them a most astonishing look. Some had the legs of their trowsers torn completely off; others had theirs split into ribbons. Many were shoeless, all coatless. Their faces were a perfect study, if one desired to tell their race or color. Negroes were white in comparison to them. So thick was the pasty deposit of mud and perspiration upon them that they were no longer troopers of flesh and blood, but had resolved themselves into the primitive elements of that dust from which they sprung, and to which they had returned before their time. Odd enough they looked, as they winked and blinked, with eyelids heavy with sleep, and still heavier with the "villainous compound" which had accumulated upon them during their ten days' raid.

The horses were pictures of wretchedness and dejection. Their heads drooped until their noses touched the road. Each animal shrunk his tail between his legs like a whipped cur. Flies settled upon them and feasted without the slightest chance of being disturbed. Some of the poor things were so completely used up that the men had to lead them and urge them forward by blows with the flat of their sabres. Fill up the picture from these outlines, and you will get an idea of the exhaustive character of a cavalry raid.

MEM. No. 3.—To-morrow will be the Fourth of July. We intend to keep the day very patriotically. Plenty of fireworks. At sunrise all along our lines we shall fire a salute from shotted guns—thirty-four, one for each State—right into the teeth of the traitors. Then we shall preserve a perfect quiet until high noon, when we will repeat the patriotic dose. At sunset we shall vary the programme by making a bayonet charge upon the rebel works, which, of course, we shall carry, and close the day with a grand and gorgeous display of rockets, mortar shells, signal torches, and other flaming contrivances, before which the tame efforts of EDGE and others in front of your City Hall will "pale their ineffectual fires." This programme has been unofficially arranged, and time must tell whether it will be strictly carried out.

Speaking of Fourth of July, I am reminded to say that though the soldiers love onions with a *strong* love, they love their children better. Therefore, there is a good deal of dissatisfaction and unwillingness on the part of the men to enjoy their anti-scorbutics at the expense of their little ones fun with squibs and fire-crackers. They would rather not have onions at such a cost. Of course, it is too late to protest now, but let the objection be put on record.

MEM. No. 4.—I saw two deserters, the other day, from the rebel iron-clad *Albemarle* at Plymouth. They give one point of news which may be well to state. The iron-clad *Raleigh* at Wilmington was wrecked a short time since. She had come out on a trial trip about eight miles, and was returning, when she grounded on a sand-bar, and went to pieces. Her sister vessel, the *North Carolina*, is described as being worthless—only making two knots an hour, and her engines always needing to be tinkered.

MEM. No. 5.—The weather this morning is delightful. The prospect is fair to-day that the fierce heat will be tempered by a strong breeze from the North. Oh! for rain to relieve the effects of a six weeks' drought, which has dried the streams, and is death to horses and discomfort to mankind. H. J. W.

Wounded in the Eighteenth Army Corps Since our Last Report.

Thos W S Miller, K, 2d Penn—neck.
Jas Leddy, E, 118th N Y—arm and breast.
M Hagans, A, 5th U S Art—breast.
Chas H Blue, D, 97th Penn—hand.
W F S Morrell, Sig officer, Gen Martindale's staff—left leg.
Ed Sweeny, A, 10th N Y Art—right leg and hand.
Sergt S W Horto, A, 10th N Y Art—left hand.
E Griffin, D, 3d N Y—left leg.
Lewis Byrym, K, 169th N Y—left hip.
A McKelver, F, 169th N Y—feet.
J Avery, K, 97th Penn—leg.
Corp J Johnson, C, 169th N Y—foot.
D Clancy, I, 169th N Y—thigh.
M Quinn, B, 169th N Y—thigh.
N Clemens, A, 169th N Y—abdomen.
Geo H Hutchson, D, 21st Conn—head.
Philip Emrich, H, 48th N Y—foot.
Chas Carpenter, B, 10th N Y Art—shoulder.
Wm B Brady, H, 142d N Y—eye.
2d Lieut Jas Cox, I, 47th N Y—shoulder.
Corp Geo White, E, 169th N Y—arm.
Corp E Crannell, K, 169th N Y—hands.
Capt F H Tarbell, E, 169th N Y—mouth.
Capt F W Butler, on Gen. Smith's staff—knee.
A B Davis, C, 169th N Y—arm.
J Snow, C, 169th N Y—leg.
G W Meade, E, 169th N Y—shoulder.
J H Niles, J, 169th N Y—arm.
Sergt J Sullivan, B, 169th N Y—neck and shoulder.
F Clark, I, 2nd N H—left leg.
H Moses, G, 48th N Y—leg.
S B Carr, E, 169th N Y—mouth.
Capt J A Fail, I, 48th N Y—shoulder.
Wm Richardson, C, 48th N Y—both shoulders.
M Sabin, B, 2d USA—hand
N Badger, G, 9th Me—shoulder.
J Ensler, J, 47th N Y—hip.
Sergt C E Buss, G, 81st N Y—heel.
E Coran, I, 169th N Y—back.
Sergt R Jenkins, E, 169th N Y—arm.
A Oliville, H, 40th Ms—arm.
J H Corrol, I, 115th N Y—shoulder.
J Gardner, G, 4th N H—face.
G H Gurney, G, 9th Maine—shoulder.
W H Smith, F, 9th Maine—arm.
R Martin, K, 169th N Y—shoulder.
S Campbell, E 21st Conn—leg and hand.
A Ehlus, E, 21st Conn—both legs and arm.
J Heavy, E, 21st Conn—shoulder.
J T Haines, G, 97th P V—head and shoulder.
A Talburt, G, 97th P V—hand.
H A Pierce, E, 9th Maine—leg.
David Trott, B, 5th Maryland—hand.
Capt H D Nichols, C, 19th Wisconsin—leg.
Sergt Thos Elliott, E, 19th Wisconsin—head.
J McSheney, K, 97th Penn Vols—arm.
Geo Williams, E, 169th N Y—arm
J Burney, I, 21st Conn—thigh.
J Lynch, A, 2d N H—breast.
Geo Partridge, E, 9th Me—arm.
R W Abbott, F, 9th Me—arm.
A Atwood, K, 4th N H—back.
Sergt M Galispee, C, 76th Penn—breast.
J Mallor, H, 9th Maine—leg.
A McIntyre, I, 5th Md—foot.
R Burlin, D, 97th Penn—side.
J Tavis, I, 169th N Y—hip.
J Gennin, F, 169th N Y—head.
Corp E Alipern, H, 169th N Y—side.
J S McFadden, F, 169th N Y—thigh.
J B Brady, G, 97th Penn—both shoulders
Corp M R Gates, C, 19th Wis—leg.
J Hoffmaster, C, 169th N Y—mouth.
Corp F M Carver, H, 21st Conn—back.
E Kelley, B, 169th N York—arm.
Wm H H George, G, 11th Conn—foot.
W D Wagar, B, 169th N Y—back.
Levi Tryon, J, 10th N Y A—hand.
J W Harvey, G, 76th Penn—head.
H F Williams, D, 1st Conn—left breast.
M Backus, G, 142d New-York—left arm.
J Miller, F, 10th N Y A—right shoulder.
J K Freeman, D, 37th Mass—hand.
2d Lt S C Myers, I, 117th N Y—head.
H Hitzer, A, 115th N Y—leg.
R N Blackburn, B, 142d N Y—face.
E C Burch, H, 112th N Y—left hip.
C H Hardy, B, 9th Me—left hip.
J N Weight, B, 4th N H—right arm.
S F Osborne, I, 1st Conn Art—right arm.
S Stevens, I, 1st Conn—left arm.
Sergt R Scott, I, 1st Ct—face.
Capt J L Thompson, A, 159th N Y—head.
J P Otis, E, 10th N Y Art—side.
G W Reyson, F, 9th Me—side.
Geo W Gardner, A, 112th N Y—side.
S Madden, D, 169th N Y—thigh.
Michael O'Brien, I, 169th N Y—arm.
Charles Davis, E, 47th N Y—hip.
Wm Lovell, H, 97th Penn—thigh.
J Wallace, K, 97th Penn—thigh.
Corp F M Carver, H, 21st Conn—back.
Chas A Stone, K, 25th Mass—leg.
J A Forseyt, G, 9th Me—arm.
Corp S Deshum, I, 169th N Y—shoulder.
Sergt D S Tracy, C, 9th Me—thigh.
F Galispie, K, 169th NY—hip
Geo Burr, K, 25th Mass—leg
C Fuller, E, 4th N H—side.
J Kilney, K, 169th N Y—arm.
E D Thayer, D, 25th Mass—leg.
B James, K, 3d N Y—sh'd'r.
Lieut W A Campbell, E, 9th Me—head.
A Town, D, 9th Me—hip.
D Zieser, H, 169th N Y—m'th.
Sergt L Bridges, C, 96th N Y—leg.
L King, I, 96th N Y—sh'ldr.
J A Brown, D, 5th Md—hand.
Geo Holmes, F, 2nd P V A—leg.
A Taylor, G, 98th N Y—h'd.
F Lancer, G, 12th N H—wrist.
T Riley, E, 2d N H—shoulder.
H H Burwell, G, 40th Mass—head.
Sergt E G Murray, F, 8th Me—hand.
Wm Geader, G, 9th Me—shoulder.
J A Rogers, C, 169th N Y—shoulder.
Otis Strong, B, 169th N Y—hand.
J S Sheldon, A, 169th N Y—hand.
J Taylor, K, 169th N Y—hips.
J R Goslyn, D, 1st Conn—head.
A Hayes, K, 40th Mass—eye.
J Williams, G, 47th N Y—shoulder.
J Powlett, K, 169th N Y—wrist.
A Bremer, B, 169th N Y—thigh.
E M Derry, I, 9th Me—thigh.
J H Miller, E, 169th N Y—arm.
Nelson P Stiner, E, 4th N H—back.
L Peabody, H, 9th Maine—shoulder.
Sergt C S Phillips, C, 169th N Y—arm.
Sergt Levi Stone, E, 9th Maine—shoulder.
Wm Godfrey, E, 169th N Y—arm.
J Muninch, I, 48th N Y—arm.
P Storm, D, 169th N Y—arm and neck.
H Beverly, A, 9th Me—t'gh.
S C Wyman, K, 13th Ind—hip.
L Shaw, K, 169th N Y—shoulder and arm.
D Calneum, A, 9th Me—leg.
H A Slike, A, 169th N Y—arm.
M Donney, E, 47th N Y—hip.
J Brett, C, 9th Me—arm and hip.
C M Baker, D, 9th Me—hip and bowels.
E Fish, G, 9th Maine—both legs.
G W Karsnar, A, 5th Md—hand.
Peter Roach, B, 169th N Y—knee.
J Bradshaw, I, 9th Me—foot.
W Rackithband, D, 76th Pa—face.
E C Bates, C, 9th Me—leg.
Henry Hazell, B, 10th N Y A—foot.
R Remington, E, 3d N Y A—arm and face.
Corp W S Abare, B, 118th N Y—arm and leg.
C Norman, D, 115th N Y—arm and breast.
C Manor, C, 96th N York—hand.
J M Inman, D, 9th N J—left shoulder.
M Kelley, I, 188th Penn—breast.
F D Pratt, F, 1st Conn—right thigh.
W Clarkson, I, 48th N Y—back.

The Nevada Convention.

CARSON, Tuesday, July 5.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention met to-day, and organized with J. NEELY JOHNSON, Ex-Governor of California, as President, Hon. M. GILLISPIE, Secretary, and A. J. MARSH, Official Reporter. The session will be a short one, and the probabilities are that the Constitution will be adopted by the people.

Call for Five Thousand Men from Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 6.

A call is published for five thousand Massachusetts volunteers for garrison duty near Washington, the non-commissioned officers and privates to receive $20 a month from the State treasury, while in the service.

From Fortress Monroe.

Hospital steamship *Western Metropolis*, Capt. HILTON, from City Point, Va., twenty-six hours, with 400 sick and wounded soldiers to the Medical Director, arrived yesterday morning.

The Loss by the Fire in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, July 6.

The loss at the recent fire here is now estimated at more than $150,000.

Funeral of the Late Hon. Josiah Quincy—Prize Sale.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 6.

The funeral of JOSIAH QUINCEY took place to-day in the Arlington-street Church, Rev. Dr. GANNETT officiating. The attendance, which was very large, included members of the State and City Governments, the officers and faculty of Harvard University, and many persons distinguished in science, letters and mercantile life. The flags on all the buildings were displayed at half-mast during the obsequies.

The cargo of the prize steamer *Tristram Shandy* sold at auction to-day at the following prices: 151 bales upland cotton, in lots of 20 bales and under, at $1 63½@$1 65@$1 69; 192 bales good ordinary uplands, $1 57@$1 55½; 61 bales ordinary uplands, $1 45½; 77 bales damaged uplands, $1 26; 63 bags uplands, $1 45; 8 bags pickings, $1 51½. Also 78 bales cotton picked up at sea by the steamer *Vicksburgh*, $1 13; 4 bales cotton, picked up by the steamer *Keystone State*, $1 26; a quantity of navy tobacco, ordinary, from 38c.@53c. ℔., and 5 casks turpentine sold at $3 32½ ℔ gallon.

Amusements.

COMPLIMENTARY COMBINATION.—The actors of the Old and New Bowery Theatres have tendered Messrs. W. BARCLAY and D. LYNCH, (attaches of the Old Bowery,) a complimentary benefit, to come off at the Stadt Theatre, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery, on Saturday night, July 9, 1864. They promise a fine bill.

The Reverse on June 22.

A NOTE FROM BRIG.-GEN. BARLOW.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND CORPS, June 30, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement telegraphed from Boston on June 27, and published in some of the New-York papers, that the loss of prisoners in GIBBON's division of this corps, on June 22, was caused by or had any connection with the falling back of this division, is utterly without foundation. The whole statement is grossly incorrect. The facts of the case and the truth of this denial can easily be ascertained by inquiring at the proper sources.

I may add, to save further misapprehension, that this division lost neither guns, colors, nor regimental organizations, and but few prisoners.

Respectfully,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW.
Brigadier-General Com'g Division.

Lincoln and Johnson Ratification Meeting.

OWEGO, TIOGA CO., N. Y., Monday, July 4, 1864.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The nomination of LINCOLN and JOHNSON was ratified and the Baltimore Platform indorsed this day at Owego by at least ten thousand persons, and a patriotic and powerful speech was made by Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, fully indorsing and sustaining the Baltimore nomination.

Revenue Tax on United States Passports.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have official information from the Department of State at Washington that *the Revenue Tax* on United States passports is raised by Government to $5 on each passport issued to applicants from the 1st July, 1864. Your obedient servant,

J. B. NONES.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Who is Mrs. Winslow?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years' has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse, and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.* Sold by all Druggists. 35 cents a bottle.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

Stammering Cured by Bates' Appliances.—For (7th edition of) pamphlet and drawings describing them, address H. C. L. MEARS & CO., 277 W. 23d-st., N.Y.

Burnett's Cocoaine dresses the hair perfectly, without greasing, drying or stiffening it.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Demulcent, Demulcent.
DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT,
DEMULCENT.
This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by
J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y.
To be had of all druggists and grocers.

Furnace Cleaning.—Parties having Furnaces to clean and put in order, will find it to their advantage to have it done at this time. The subscriber is the manufacturer of Culver's and the Excelsior Furnaces; has good workmen and will repair and clean heaters at a fair price. Parties are cautioned against employing irresponsible men going around soliciting the work. Furnaces set and reset to order. Castings of every kind made to order. USAL CORY, No. 96 John st. Foundry in Jersey City.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c. AT WELLING'S, 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

We would call attention to the sale of handsome country seat at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, and valuable property southeast corner of 3d-av. and 88th-st.; also, property on Hudson-st., near Barrow-st., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents.—Black or brown, instantaneous, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair-cutting, No. 1 Barclay-st.; shaving, 10c.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heart-BURN, &c. PREPARED ONLY BY S. G. WELLING, NO. 571 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR. PRICE 50c. A BOX. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium
LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

GILBERT—CLARK.—In St. Andrew's Church, Farm Ridge, Ill., on Wednesday, June 15, by Rev. Henry T. Hiester, Rev. CHARLES A. GILBERT, Rector of Christ Church, Joliet, Ill., and Miss ETTIE CLARK, of Farm Ridge.

HOPKINSON—BEERS.—On Wednesday, July 6, at Christ Church, Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. Mr. Partridge, Mr. DAN. H. HOPKINSON, of Sheffield, England, and Miss MARY MARVIN, only daughter of William S. Beers, of Brooklyn. No cards.

LOPER—CRAMNER.—On Sunday, July 3, by Rev. W. Tunison, Capt. EZRA LOPER and Mrs. SERENA R. CRAMNER, both of Jersey City, N. J.

REILEY—CAMPBELL.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, July 6, by Rev. W. H. Campbell, D. D., assisted by Rev. Dr. Reiley, Professor D. T. REILEY and Miss KATHARINE V. B., second daughter of Rev. Dr. Campbell.

DIED.

KEMBLE.—At Irvington, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 5, at 7 o'clock P. M., of diphtheria, CHARLES ABRAM, eldest son of Thomas W. and Caroline L. Kemble, aged 9 years, 10 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place from St. Barnabas' Church, Irvington, this day, (Thursday,) July 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 12 M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot, Irvington.

PECKHAM.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, on Tuesday, July 5, LIZZIE C., second daughter of Elizabeth and the late Alfred G. Peckham, aged 22 years.

Her young friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Friday morning, at 9½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 8:22 train from 30th-st.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

RITCH.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, July 5, JUSTUS B. RITCH, aged 42 years.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) July 7, at 2 P. M., at the Second Congregational Church.

SCHENCK.—On Wednesday, July 6, WALTER, infant son of Oscar and Cornelia A. Schenck.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 77 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

WOOD.—Killed on the battle-field near Gordonsville, on Sunday, June 12, Lieut. OLIVER SPENCER WOOD, Fourth New-York Cavalry, eldest son of Hon. Wm. Nelson Wood, Morristown, N. J., in the 22d year of his age.

WHEELER.—Killed at the battle of Culp's Farm, Ga., on Wednesday, June 22, Capt. WILLIAM WHEELER, of the 13th New-York Battery of Artillery, son of the late Russel C. Wheeler, Esq., of this City.

The funeral services will be held in the Mercer-st. Church, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

The members of the Ninth Company, Seventh Regiment, will assemble at the Armory, in citizens' dress, at 10 A. M., to attend the funeral of Capt. WHEELER. By order of Capt. BASTON.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 415.—July 6, 1864.
32, 65, 76, 21, 55, 46, 30, 12, 11, 45, 34, 5, 4, 18.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 416.—July 6, 1864.
27, 52, 63, 22, 53, 17, 71, 20, 50, 46, 29, 60.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
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Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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EXTRA CLASS 319.—July 6, 1864.
16, 14, 60, 44, 74, 29, 45, 69, 37, 56, 47, 65, 43, 63.
CLASS 320.—July 6, 1864.
37, 22, 31, 52, 57, 63, 24, 1, 46, 4, 28, 60.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

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OFFICIAL DRAWING OF JULY 1, 1864.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
30..$400	6221..$400	10718..$200	16012..$400	20650..$200
36..200	6222..400	10739..200	16041..200	20782..1000
46..1000	6285..400	10846..200	16049..200	20858..400
65..500	6384..200	10923..200	16053..500	20869..400
99..200	6408..200	10962..500	16145..400	20890..500
174..400	6445..200	11002..400	16224..200	20944..400
320..1000	6574..200	11097..200	16268..1000	21023..200
389..400	6587..400	11343..200	16364..500	21122..500
484..1000	6613..200	11474..200	16386..200	21343..200
501..1000	6646..200	11669..1000	16517..400	21362..200
579..200	6785..200	11692..400	16530..200	21409..200
677..400	6852..200	11736..200	16580..200	21434..400
729..500	6958..200	11888..400	16635..200	21510..500
889..200	7139..200	11962..200	16644..200	21519..500
946..200	7152..400	11963..500	16709..400	21638..500
953..200	7354..400	11984..400	16727..200	21680..400
1223..400	7547..1000	12050..400	16755..200	21703..400
1287..500	7552..200	12096..500	16787..200	21737..200
1315..200	7613..200	12167..200	16805..200	21813..200
1324..500	7645..400	12224..500	16806..400	21876..500
1351..200	7711..500	12229..200	16834..200	21938..400
1483..200	7724..200	12247..400	16910..200	21959..200
1536..200	8010..200	12400..400	16931..200	22008..500
1573..400	8035..200	12525..200	16979..400	22015..400
1624..400	8100..200	12548..500	17110..1000	22087..400
1693..500	8185..200	12598..1000	17147..200	22138..200
1708..500	8213..200	12650..5000	17209..400	22174..400
1905..400	8235..300	12822..500	17299..1000	22264..200
2003..400	8240..400	12858..200	17306..25000	22332..200
2180..400	8390..400	12859..1000	17460..400	22335..1000
2245..500	8398..500	12872..200	17489..200	22342..200
2308..200	8571..500	12921..200	17531..200	22490..200
2371..500	8681..200	12978..1000	17639..200	22614..200
2478..400	8693..500	12981..400	17640..200	22654..500
2734..500	8721..200	13126..1000	17664..200	22784..200
2780..200	8897..200	13276..500	17760..200	22821..200
2914..200	8925..400	13353..400	17903..400	22977..400
2925..400	9006..200	13402..200	17956..400	23065..400
2993..400	9021..200	13641..200	18008..400	23122..200
2999..200	9100..200	13642..500	18050..500	23277..200
3056..200	9167..1000	13649..200	18091..400	23372..200
3468..500	9195..1000	13654..200	18261..400	23375..200
3807..400	9580..400	13818..500	18332..200	23382..200
3930..500	9661..500	13836..50000	18387..400	23524..200
3945..200	9662..400	14034..200	18399..200	23601..200
4051..400	9706..400	14235..200	18588..500	23623..200
4078..200	9852..200	14364..200	18609..400	23685..200
4093..500	9877..200	14477..200	18612..500	23896..200
4284..400	9884..400	14495..400	18675..400	23903..400
4296..1000	9916..200	14546..200	18792..500	23911..200
4543..400	9922..200	14693..1000	18835..500	23966..200
4630..200	9971..1000	14732..200	19087..200	24161..200
4872..400	10140..200	14846..200	19159..200	24239..400
4919..400	10192..400	14863..200	19240..200	24247..200
4967..400	10233..400	14985..500	19261..400	24273..200
5051..200	10277..200	14991..400	19316..200	24498..200
5147..400	10306..400	15044..500	19326..200	24665..400
5186..500	10318..200	15095..1000	19426..1000	24916..200
5267..200	10327..400	15199..200	19482..400	24965..1000
5395..200	10463..400	15278..400	19609..200	24971..200
5403..500	10481..200	15289..400	20093..400	25161..200
5528..200	10494..400	15291..200	20096..400	25196..400
5532..400	10500..500	15381..1000	20211..400	25341..1000
5591..200	10531..400	15386..200	20232..500	25383..100000
5612..500	10621..400	15401..400	20248..200	25472..200
5941..200	10676..200	15572..500	20261..200	25865..400
6012..200	10703..200	15717..500	20268..200	25930..400
6141..200	10709..400	15983..1000	20597..200	25995..400

Seventy-five per cent. premium paid for Prizes. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
See official list of July 1, 1864, on another page.
ALECK & CO., Brokers,
No. 24 Pine-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SIXTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

ENGLISH DOG-FISH SKINS,
FOR SWORD MANUFACTURERS.
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 4 Chatham-square.

LADIES' LETTER OF ADVICE.
FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Has information never before published.
Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS.
Address Box No. 4,652 New-York Post-office.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

A GREAT CURIOSITY—SMITH & BLAKE'S "line" of ties, at 25c.; gents' lace cravats, 50c.; linen collars, $2 25 a doz. 379 B'way, large store, cor. White.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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By IK MARVEL.

SEVEN STORIES—WITH BASEMENT AND ATTIC. 1 vol.......$1 75

Albany Evening Gazette: "The stories are told with charming ease and grace. There is none of that stateliness which belongs to heavy works of travel, but over all appears the sunny brightness which distinguishes all of Mr. Mitchell's books. His style is at once scholarly and piquant, &c. He has made the volume one of the most captivating we have read in many a day."

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MY FARM OF EDGEWOOD—A COUNTRY BOOK. 1 vol.......$1 75

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ENGLAND'S WEAKNESS,
THE CONFEDERACY THROUGH FRENCH SPECTACLES.
THE REGENERATION OF ITALY,
And many other important articles, together with the fullest and most authentic account of the Campaign for the month, will be found in the
UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE
FOR JULY.
For sale by all news-dealers.
C. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher,
Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
New-York.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN
OF
$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS
which are depositaries of public money, and all
RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

BATHING SUITS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

OAK ORCHARD SPRING WATER.—THE GREAT REMEDY of Nature for DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA and Affection of the Kidneys and Bladder; also for General Debility. Pamphlets furnished containing Reports from United States Hospitals and other testimonials of the highest medical authority, attesting the rare medicinal virtue of this water. Ample accommodations for invalids in the vicinity of the Springs. Sold by the bottle or case. GEO. W. GLAZE, General Agent, No. 574 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel Building.

CUMBERLAND SAUCE.—EVERY GENTLEMAN should have this excellent sauce upon his table, as its fine flavor and the pleasant taste which it imparts to meats, poultry, game, fish, oysters, &c., renders it peculiarly desirable.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.
WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5,402 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER.
If you want SPRING or SUMMER CLOTHING in every style and variety, go to F. B. BALDWIN'S, Nos. 70 and 72 BOWERY. The largest assortment and store in the City, and prices less. Children's Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Satisfaction given. Please call.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE,
Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

DIAMOND RINGS,
Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
From the Journal of Commerce.

CRTARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg, is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic, inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even a worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of two million dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled an ordinance to provide for the procurement of volunteers for the armies of the Union, as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under any future call of the President for men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th of June, instant, and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens and the public generally are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:

BENJAMIN LODER,
C. G. CORNELL,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR.,
WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
THOMAS McLELLAND,
JOHN S. MARTIN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Monthly Statement, under the thirty-fourth section of the National Currency Act, of the EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:

Average amount of loans and discounts for month ending July 2, 1864	$316,802
Average amount of specie for month ending July 2, 1864 Average amount of other lawful money for month ending July 2, 1864	103,236
Average amount of deposits	355,392
Average amount of circulation	23,767

State of New-York, County of New-York—I, CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this second day of July, 1864. (Signed) WM. H. KIPP, Notary Public of New-York.

CONDITION OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL Bank of New-York, of the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1864:

Loans and Bills Discounted		$180,022 64
Fixture Account		1,766 21
Current Expenses		4,728 94
Cash Items		122 39
Due from National Banks		50 00
Due from other State Banks		93,977 79
Premium and Commission Accounts		1,391 33
United States Bonds to secure Circulating Notes		70,000 00
United States Bonds to secure Deposits		50,000 00
United States Bonds on hand		4,100 00
Cash on hand in National Bank Notes		120 00
Cash on hand in State Bank Notes		1,912 00
Specie		44 51
Other Lawful Money		139,669 00
Total		$547,904 81
Capital Stock paid in		$150,000 00
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$63,000	
Circulating Notes on hand unsigned..	1,000—	62,000 00
Individual Deposits		265,494 50
United States Deposits		65,685 64
Profits		4,724 67
Total		$547,904 81

State of New-York, City and County of New-York—I, ANDREW THOMPSON, Cashier of the Fifth National Bank, New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ANDREW THOMPSON, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the sixth day of July, 1864. E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT the drawing this day had of twenty-five bonds of this company for redemption out of the sinking fund, the following were drawn, viz.: Nos. 13, 53, 63, 83, 88, 95, 99, 129, 168, 216, 234, 429, 459, 494, 594, 637, 772, 816, 891, 1,068, 1,187, 1,335, 1,357, 1,364, 1,489, and that the same will be paid in gold on the 1st day of July next, on presentation at the office of the company. Bonds must be presented for payment within ten days after the 1st day of July next, under penalty of forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing.

JOHN WATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE-ARMS COMPANY, Room No. 73 Trinity Building, Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at this office on the first MONDAY in July, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.

GEO. T. MAY, Secretary pro tem.

The above election is postponed to the second MONDAY, July 11, in consequence of the first Monday falling on the 4th day of July.

GEO. T. MAY, Secretary pro tem.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, FALLING due July 1, are payable on and after that date, on presentation at our office:

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Mortgage Bond Coupons.
Detroit and Pontiac Mortgage Bond Coupons.
Detroit and Milwaukee First Funded Coupon Bonds.
Also, Interest on New-York State Stock, Schenectady and Troy Railroad Loan.
Interest on New-York State Stock, Tonawanda Railroad Loan.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 1864.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for first mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company (Eastern Extension) are hereby notified that this Company is now prepared to issue its bonds in exchange therefor under the agreement made with the bondholders on the 23d of December, 1862, at the office of Messrs. Weston, De Biller & Co., No. 24 Exchange-place.

CHARLES L. WOOD, President.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNTIL further notice, the Continental Bank of New-York City will act as the N.Y. transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock. The bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank as they mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, JULY 5, 1864.—The FARMER'S BANK OF HUDSON has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., M. K. JESUP & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad first mortgage bonds, and coupons of Joliet and Chicago Railroad first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1864, will be paid at our office on and after that date, less Government tax.

M. K. JESSUP & CO., Agents.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER OF BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1864.

COUPONS OF DUBUQUE AND SIOUX City Railroad First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad First Mortgage Preferred Bonds due July 1, 1864, will be paid at our office on and after that date less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 29, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1864, ON the bonds of the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. Poles open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL.............................120,000 SHARES.

NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

TRUSTEES.
JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 57 South-st.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS K. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES D. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.

PRESIDENT,
THOMAS K. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS,
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL E. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS,
Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELEY & READ, Central City, Colorado.

Mines, the celebrated Bobtail Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,700 feet, of which 1,900 are developed claims, and 1,800 feet opened, and 5,000 feet tunnel claim, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado, which the following assay shows, made by Edward N. Kent, Esq., Chemist, United States Assay Office, New-York: Mint value, per ton of 2,000 pounds, Bobtail Lode, $744 46, is equal to $5,715 68 per cord; Fisk Lode, $341 21, is equal to $2,729 08 per cord. Beside the above, the company own 467 feet of valuable water power, having 21 feet fall, on North Clear Creek, half a mile below Black Hawk City.

The great advantage possessed by this company is in having a mill now in successful operation, and in a short time the company will have additional improved machinery capable of working 48 tons, or six cords of ore per day, from the Bobtail and Fisk Lodes, which are yielding from $800 to $1,200 per cord uniformly. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold. The stock can only be had for a limited period at the first subscription price, and judging from the constant demand to obtain it for investment, it must rapidly rise in value. The attention of capitalists and others is called to this company, believing that no stock has been offered in the market that possesses more intrinsic merit or is entitled to greater confidence in the community for a profitable, safe and permanent investment.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $3 to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance ($2) payable on call, when the certificates of the stock are ready to be delivered by the company, or the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription, at the option of the subscriber to the stock.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, corner of Broad-st., N. Y.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above stock.

The road is 37 miles long, commencing at Joliet, in Illinois, and terminating at Chicago.

The total amount of the stock of the company is $1,500,000, the greater part of which has already been purchased by capitalists as a permanent investment.

The road has been leased in perpetuity by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, as required by the charter obtained from the Legislature of Illinois, under which that company was reorganized, and is irrevocable.

The lease requires the payment of a rent monthly to the United States Trust Company, in the City of New York, sufficient to pay a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. of 7 per cent. per annum, free of United States Government tax, imposed or to be imposed.

As an additional security for the payment of the rent, 32-257ths of the gross receipts of the Chicago and Alton Railroad are irrevocably pledged for that purpose.

We recommend this stock to parties seeking a safe investment.

For further particulars, apply to
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the
NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.

COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker.
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals,
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also,

BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS
STOCKS
bought and sold by
W. O. RUGGLES,

"Wells, Fargo & Co." Express Stock.
Independent Telegraph Stock.
United States Telegraph Stock.
18 Wall-st., N.Y. for sale.
"American Express" wanted.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1864.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$1,647,981 74
2. Overdrafts		131 62
3. Due from Banks		30,405 94
4. Due from Directors of the Bank	$87,825 05	
5. Due from Brokers	50,000 00	
6. Real Estate		57,000 00
7. Specie		112,211 57
8. Cash items, viz.: Checks on City Banks		152,758 32
9. United States and New-York State Stocks		609,000 00
10. U. S. 7-30 notes and indebtedness certificates		486,280 00
11. Bonds and Mortgages		1,500 00
12. Bills of Solvent Banks and United States demand notes		222,910 00
13. Bills of Suspended Banks		
14. Loss and Expense Account		
Total		$3,120,179 19

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$800,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$300,000	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	300,000	
Less notes on hand	72,320—	227,680 00
3. Profits (nett)		180,279 60
4. Due to Banks		231,767 10
5. Due to individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors for Dividends		1,517 50
6. Due Treasurer of State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors, on demand		1,678,935 99
8. Amount due, not included in either of the above heads		
Total		$3,120,179 19

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss. BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., President, and ROBERT P. PERRIN, Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, a Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 6th day of July, 1864.

G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.
B. LEWIS, Jr., President.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BALTIMORE AND MARYLAND FUNDS at low rates; New-Orleans Bank Notes also purchased at best price. WM. H. MARSTON & CO., Bankers, No. 17 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Incorporated under the laws of the State of California.
CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
Paid in full, in gold coin of the United States.
D. O. MILLS, President. WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.
LEES & WALLER, Agents, New-York City.
Offices, No. 33 Pine-st.

This Bank having been organized under the laws of the State of California, is prepared, with a capital of TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, to transact a general banking business at San Francisco. Will receive Deposits, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange at San Francisco and New-York; will make collections throughout the States of California and Oregon, and the Territories of Washington and Nevada. Coupons of the State of California, and of counties and cities, will be cashed, or collected at current rates.

Bills of Exchange on the Bank of London, for amounts to suit purchasers, will be issued at San Francisco and New-York. Also, Exchange bought and sold on the leading cities of the United States.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, each liable, to his individual property for an amount equal to his stock in this bank.

D. O. Mills,
Wm. C. Ralston,
R. S. Fretz,
J. B. Thomas,
Louis McLane,
Asa T. Lawton,
Wm. E. Barron,
Thomas Bell,
A. Hayward,
William Norris,
J. Whitney, Jr.,
O. F. Giffin,
A. J. Pope,
Herman Michels,
Fred'k Billings,
Geo. H. Howard,
H.T. Teschmacher,
Moses Ellis,
A. B. McCreery,
R. M. Jesup,
Samuel Knight,
A. C. Henry,
J. C. Wilmerding,
Wm. Alvord,
John O. Earl,
All of San Francisco.
Jacob Kamm, of Portland, Oregon.

The operations of the Bank of California will be upon a specie basis. Gold and silver bullion bought and sold.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
No. 240 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new 8's per cent. Bonds at 106, Interest payable in gold.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM NO. 20, THIRD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from the 15th of July inst., at 2 P. M., until Aug. 1, at 10 A. M.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENtitled to scrip of 1862 are requested to collect and receipt for the same immediately, to avoid its forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT LOAN.—The coupons due July 1, 1864, on the Minnesota Eight per cent. Loan will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of P. M. MYERS & CO., 48 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PLEASANT VALLEY GOLD COMPANY.

A Dividend of One Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company has been this day declared by the Trustees, out of the net earnings of the month of June, 1864, payable on the 20th July, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & COMPANY, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

A. L. PURVES,
Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, July 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three or six months prior to this date, will be paid on and after July 20.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.
DIVIDEND.

The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, July 1, 1864.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date, until the morning of Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
free from Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 4 Wall-st.

JOHN EDWARD KAHL, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th day of June until the 7th day of July next.

HENRY SMITH Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, on the stock and canceled bonds scrip of the company, payable on the 1st of August next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of July next, and that the transfer books close of that day and open on the 3d day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, JUNE 21, 1864.

FIFTEENTH REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this company, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., M. K. JESUP & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 1¾ per cent., free from Government tax, due July 4th, on the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Stock, will be paid on the 5th proximo, by the United States Trust Company.

M. K. JESUP & CO., Agents.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of income tax. By order of the Board.

DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 WALL-ST., July 5, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared by the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York shareholders will be paid at this office.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED States Fire Insurance Company has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

By order. WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st., June 29, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., without tax, payable on and after the 5th prox.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT (FREE of Government tax) has been declared payable on and after the 1st of July.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS INS. CO., No. 100 Broadway, July 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of this Company have declared a semi-annual
DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, 11th instant.

FRANK W. BALLARD,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET SURPLUS, July 1, 1864	68,078 62

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 5th of July next. The transfer books will be closed till that date.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest be paid on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto) at the following rates:

Five per cent. per annum for $500 and all amounts under.

Four per cent. per annum for all sums exceeding $500.

Also, an extra dividend at the rate of one per cent. per annum.

Free of Government tax, payable on and after July 18. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 1st of July next. The transfer book will remain closed from the 23d inst. to July 2.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on 9th inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, June 23, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF eight (8) per cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. has this day been declared, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st July next.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon the old Capital Stock, payable on and after July 8, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Six per cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the six months ending with the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, President.
BROOKLYN, June 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, New-York, June 18, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 1.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on and after Saturday, July 9, at its office, No. 52 Wall-st.

HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

ASSETS.......................$1,023,668 64

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free of Government tax, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.
ASSETS—$1,215,275 59.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

All moneys deposited on or before July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN,
President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money deposited on or before Monday, the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th July will draw interest from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free from Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on MONDAY, 18th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 THIRD-AV.

Deposits received to the 11th of July will draw interest from the 1st July.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS D. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 18. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

FOR SALE.—THE PEWS AND CUSHIONS OF a church in the upper part of the City. Apply to S. HYATT, Esq., Nos. 12 and 14 College-place.

FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENTS
IN THE
CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA.

$250,000 worth of unimproved real estate in the above city for sale or exchange at low prices. The income from the above is at present over 10 per cent.

$72,000 worth of city lots.

1,350 acres prairie lands in Iowa for sale, from $1 to $5 per acre.

MONEY WANTED
on improved real estate in Davenport, Iowa, at 7½ per cent. payable quarterly in New-York.
Security double the amount of loan.
Insurance equal to amount of loan.

Apply to THEODORE R. WETMORE,
No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

WHARF PROPERTY.

Valuable wharf property and water right for sale, together with half the block of land between Horatio and Gansevoort sts., being the block of land next to the market property now purchased by and belonging to the City. Apply to EDWARD GREEN, Executor.
No. 521 West-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Mountain Depot: 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND TWO LOTS, IN THE most desirable part of Brooklyn, neighborhood of Washington and Gates avs.; price $10,500, including 12 tons of coal, gas fixtures, &c.; the house is only three years old, and in complete order; three rooms deep from basement to attic, containing in all 14 rooms; heated by improved furnace, and has all the modern conveniences; conservatory window on south side of the house. For cards to view and terms, apply to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT.—3,600 ACRES, NINETY miles from the City, seven miles from the Delaware and Hudson Canal, ten miles from Erie Railroad, two saw mills, large tannery, twelve dwellings, store, blacksmith-shop, &c., &c. If a party with sufficient capital to lumber it rapidly, a large proportion of the price will be taken in a per centage upon the lumber sold without interest; balance on bond and mortgage, with seven per cent. interest, semi-annually. Timber chiefly hemlock, oak and pine. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, No. 362 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN Westchester County, with about two acres of land, thirty minutes from New-York City. Communication every hour by steam, and every ten minutes by horse-cars. The grounds are beautifully shaded and stocked with an abundance of choice fruit of different kinds. The house was built in 1852, contains 12 rooms, and is in perfect order. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Flatbush, Long Island. Gothic house, with all the modern improvements, together with fourteen acres of land, ornamental and fruit trees, grapery, greenhouse, &c. The above-named property is very desirable, being only 3½ miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn City Railroad cars passing the premises; also having a front on the new City Park. For particulars, inquire of JOHN LEFFERTS, Flatbush.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY HANDsome country seat on the Hudson River, five miles north of Hyde Park, containing 35 acres, with all kinds of fruit; the outbuildings are of the most expensive kind; horses, carriages, wagons, harness, &c., &c., for sale, together with the furniture in the house. Apply to PRATT, LOMBARD & CO., No. 22 John-st., or to WM. MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y.

GOLD PRICES—GREAT BARGAINS.—For sale—20 dwellings, 7 stores, 500 lots, acre plots, and small farms, at and adjoining East New-York; above is strictly first-class property, for investment or residence, and will be sold at old gold prices. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, FOR INVESTMENT, four three-story basement, &c., brick dwellings in Union-place, Brooklyn, two blocks from Hamilton-av. Ferry; rented for $1,200; will be sold for $12,000 or separately to close an estate; terms easy. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 150 Remsen st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT YONKERS—Known as Beechwood, the late residence of WM. T. COLEMAN, Esq.; house and 7 acres beautifully laid out; house has every convenience of city houses; price $70,000. Apply for permit to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY RESIDENCE on Round Hill, Northampton. The buildings, the fruit, the grounds and the site constitute it one of the most desirable establishments in the country. Price moderate; payments easy. L. MALTBY.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 28, 1864.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIdence at Madison, N. J., consisting of large, modern brick house, grapery, hot-house and abundance of all kinds of fruit, with from 30 to 80 acres of excellent land. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or of S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

$8,000.—MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm of 58 acres, 20 miles in Jersey; house 20 rooms, filled in with brick, new villa style; fruit and shade trees, &c.; view unsurpassed. WELLING & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

ARE GREENBACKS DEPRECIATED?—200 lots in Brooklyn, including 600 feet of water front and 400 feet on railroad, will be sold for $200 less per lot than the same lots were sold for before the suspension of specie payments. Inquire at No. 28 Dey-st., 2d story.

HOUSE FOR SALE, IN GREENWICH, CONN.—With carriage-house and grounds; all in good order, and well suited with every convenience to the wants of a large family. Possession immediately. Apply to NEWMAN & HEWES, Greenwich, Conn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM ON THE HUDSON, worth from $5,000 to $12,000, in New-York State, not above Newburgh; house must be good and commodious, with necessary outbuildings; land of general good quality, in healthy neighborhood, not more than two miles from steamboat landing or railroad depot; one commanding river view preferred; will be paid for in cash or exchanged for improved property in Brooklyn. Address F, Box No. 4,533 Post-office, New-York, stating price, description, &c.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW house, never occupied, now ready, delightfully situated, in an inclosure of 40 acres, with two other dwellings, beautifully finished, and walks and drives of a mile on the premises; sea water bathing, boating and fishing connected with the property; house has 14 large rooms; distant one hour from the city by New-Haven Railroad. Rent $800. Address K. Box No. 4,616 New-York P. O.

FURNISHED COTTAGES AT ROCKAWAY TO LET FOR THE SEASON—Several elegantly furnished cottages, fronting the ocean, with plenty of ice and vegetables; fine bathing, sea view, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to R. BAINBRIDGE, Far Rockaway, L. I.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT STApleton, Staten Island, five minutes' walk from the landing, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with or without board. For further particulars, address P. T., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A WELL-LIGHTED, CONVENIENT store, in Pearl-st., near Broadway. Is very suitable for some manufacturing purposes, as there is available power in the building. Apply to WM. P. LYON & WHITTEMORE, No. 537 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED CROCKERY store of the late Mr. Hadley, corner of Allen and Division sts.; the store and basement are all shelved and cased ready for occupation; rent $600. To be seen apply at No. 11 Allen st., opposite the store.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT SING SING; well shaded, good garden, fine view of the Hudson River. Will be let at low price. Apply to E. S. POTTER, No. 218 Front-st., and R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st.

A FACTORY TO LEASE—GOOD WATER power, shafting, belting, plenty of cottages, &c., 20 miles from the City, near railroad depot. Inquire No. 28 Dey-st., second story.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SUITABLE person to take charge of a private house in the country and board the family; house furnished. Address P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 7,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
STOCK SALESROOMS,
No. 52 William-st.,
For account of whom it may concern.

Shares.		Each.
25	Third-av. Railroad Co	[illegible]
198	Brooklyn Central Railroad Co	[illegible]
100	Brooklyn City Railroad Co	[illegible]
20	Brevoort Fire Insurance Co	[illegible]
20	Pacific Fire Insurance Co	[illegible]
23	Firemen's Fire Insurance Co	[illegible]
41	Eagle Fire Insurance Co	[illegible]
40	Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Co	[illegible]
10	Gebhard Fire Insurance Co	100
20	International Fire Insurance Co	100
50	New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co	[illegible]
50	Germania Fire Insurance Co	[illegible]
10	Bank of Commonwealth	100
10	Central National Bank	100
100	Hamilton Copper Co	[illegible]

$5,000 7 per cent. Cincinnati and Chicago Air-Line Railroad Co. Bonds.
$10,000 6 per cent. Missouri State Bonds.
$500 6 per cent. Georgia State Bonds.
$15,000 Williamsburgh Water Works Bonds.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT THROG'S NECK, EAST RIVER, DIRECTLY ON THE WATER, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on THURSDAY, July 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.:

THROG'S NECK.—House and 26 acres, formerly the residence of Governor MORGAN, directly on the water, with beautiful views of Long Island Sound, only half a mile from steamboat landing. Improvements very indifferent. There are several valuable building sites on the premises; will sell one or the whole to suit purchasers. Splendid yatching, fishing, bathing, &c.; oysters, clams, and crabs in abundance; communication daily by steam and railroad; perfectly healthy, and location unsurpassed. Good fruit and water, fine old trees. $12,000 can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent.

For full particulars apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New York.

D. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, July 9, at 11 o'clock, at the U. S. Marshal's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st.:

140 pieces pressed Charcoal, 162 pairs Pebble Spectacles, Spy-Glasses, Pocket-Compasses, Microscopes, Marine Glasses, Thermometers, Brass Steam-Gauges, Gyroscope's, Opera Glasses, Paper Lanters, 17 cases Cotton Cards, cases Ladies' Hats, Kreosote, Linen, Cloth, Silk, &c., &c. By order.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

Catalogues to be had at the office of the Marshal, and at the office of the auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

A VALUABLE PRIVATE STOCK OF CHOICE OLD WINES OF THE HIGHEST GRADES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway, a most valuable private stock of choice old wines of the highest grades, very old, some of which date before the Revolution, 1772. They were all selected by the present owner, who now resides in Europe. They have been stored in this City for many years past, and now to be sold without reserve. They have all been removed to our store for sale. No other wines admitted. They consist in part of extraordinary fine Madeiras, such as John Linton, J. McEvers, Madeira, Farquar, Bloodgood, and others, dated 1772, &c.; very high grades, &c.; Bloodgood Yacht Brandy, &c. Samples ready on morning of sale.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer, No. 50 Wall-st.

SELLS THURSDAY, JULY 7, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, contents of printing-office, No. 5 Frankfort-st., consisting of a large assortment of type, chases, galleys, composing sticks, double stands, cases, imposing stones, one Hoe's folio post drum cylinder press, new, one-eighth medium Degenn press, lot of blank cards, envelopes, glass show-case, office furniture, &c. Catalogues ready.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M. at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.—Rosewood pianos, pier glasses, sofas, chairs, centre and extension tables, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, bookcases, engravings, books, carpets, sewing machines, &c., &c. At 12 M., one good work-horse, harness, wagon, 89 gallons Rhine Wine, &c.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer—Store No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, of a large house; sofas, bedsteads, Brussels and ingrain carpets, chairs, &c., &c. Deposits required. Sale positive.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
WM. S. CORWIN,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,
CHARLES HUDSON,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,
JAMES W. TRASK,
JOHN S. MARTIN,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,
WALTER W. PRICE,
THOMAS McLELLAND,
JOHN H. JAMES,
RUSSELL CRANE,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR.,
NATHAN CLARK,
HENRY SILBERHORN,
ALBERT WEBB,
JACOB FINK,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
WM. TILDEN,
HARFORD B. KIRK,
J. H. JOHNSTON,
AMOS C. LITTELL,
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WM. P. DAVID,
PATRICK DICKIE,
TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,
R. M. VAIL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURNCAE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL	$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864	304,580
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid	None

DIRECTORS:
Hugh Laing,
Effingham Townsend,
Charles R. Swords,
John Penfold,
D. Henry Haight,
Joseph Lawrence,
Leonardo S. Suarez,
Silas Brouson,
A. R. Eno,
John Watson,
Samuel Willets,
S. T. Nicoll,
George Griswold, Jr.,
Noah S. Hunt,
Thomas Smull,
George A. Townsend,
Don Alonzo Cushman,
U. J. Smith,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,
Alex. E. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,
John Scott Boyde,
A. Ynnaga del Valle,
Lawrence Turnure,
Henry S. Leverich,
Jacob Van Wagenen,
John R. Willis,
Preston H. Hodges,
Walter Barnes.

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NATIONAL LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY,

Organized under a special charter of the State of New-York.

CAPITAL STOCK, $100,000,
with the privilege of increasing it to
$500,000.

This Company possesses all the powers and privileges of any Life Insurance Company, with the additional powers of insuring the Lives and Limbs of Officers, Soldiers and Sailors in the Army and Navy, and all other persons.

Books are now opened for $100,000 additional Stock at the office of the Company, No. 243 Broadway.

ORISON BLUNT, President.
WM. E. PRINCE, Vice-President.
THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, Treasurer.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, as Stock Brokers, under the firm of GRINNELL & NEVERS, for the purchase and sale, strictly on commission, of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at No. 15 Broad-st.

WILLIAM F. GRINNELL.
BENJ. M. NEVERS.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TOMES, SON & MELVAIN has been dissolved by mutual consent, FRANCIS TOMES having retired from the firm.

FRANCIS TOMES,
BENJAMIN TOMES,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1864. ROBERT C. MELVAIN.

The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore carried on, (at No. 6 Maiden-lane by TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,) at the same place, under the firm of TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.

BENJAMIN TOMES,
ROBERT C. MELVAIN,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864. CHARLES H. TOMES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNdersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of G. W. MORISON & CO., for the purpose of doing a fancy and staple dry goods jobbing business at No. 76 Chambers-st.

G. W. MORISON,
(Late firm Morison & Loder.)
JAY JARVIS.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE FIRM of BENKARD & HUTTON was dissolved by the death of Mr. James Benkard, on the 21st day of April last. The business of the firm will be continued by the surviving partner, under the same firm-name, of BENKARD & HUTTON. BENJAMIN H. HUTTON.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE JUNIOR PARTNER, JAMES H. WHITEHOUSE, retires from our house. The business will be continued under the firm of WHITEHOUSE, MORRISON & CO.

E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864. No. 29 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. GEO. G. WELLS is a partner in our firm from this date.
JULY 3, 1864. S. M. WALLER & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—CAPTURED AT NEWBERN, N. C., a thorough-bred 4 year old last May stallion, of great beauty, with many points promising speed; height 14 hands 1 inch; well broke to both saddle and harness; warranted sound, kind and gentle. Price $225. Can be seen at No 196 9th-st. Apply to E. S. BROWN, baker, corner 9th-st. and 3d-av.

WANTED—A WELL-BUILT SINGLE COUPE, but little used; round front preferred. If for sale cheap, apply to Box No. 1,974 Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties having claims against the City, incurred by direction of the Special Committee appointed by the Common Council to make arrangements for properly celebrating the late anniversary of our National Independence, that they are required to present or transmit such claims, properly verified, to the undersigned, Chairman of the said Special Committee, on or before WEDNESDAY next, the 13th inst., at No. 8 City Hall.

PETER MASTERSON, Chairman.
[illegible] City Hall.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertaiment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

"This may certify that the Colton Dental Association of the City of New-York, have, after administering to us the nitrous oxide gas, extracted for us, without pain, the number of teeth, and at the dates opposite to our respective names. The gas was pleasant, and the operation satisfactory."

The above certificate has been signed by four hundred and thirty patients since the 4th of February last (as can be seen at our office), embracing many distinguished ladies and gentlemen. No patient has ever hesitated to sign it. Office No. 22 Bond-st., New-York.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10; Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1; Extracting, 25 cents

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret-habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th. sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 8 evenings.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, July 15, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York, of FIFTY THOUSAND CAVALRY BLANKETS.

The blankets must be of the following descriptions, viz.: of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns, Gentian blue, with an orange border three inches wide and three inches from the edge, and the letters U. S. six inches high, orange color, in the centre of the blanket. Each blanket must be 75 inches long by 67 inches wide, and of the weight of 3.1875 pounds, or say 3 3-16 pounds, on which a variation of 0.1875, or 3-16ths of a pound, may be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and be packed in cases of one hundred blankets each.

They are to be subject to inspection where made, and must be delivered at the New-York agency free of any charge to the United States for transportation or handling, and none will be accepted or paid for except such as pass the inspection of and are approved by the United States Inspector.

Deliveries must be made as follows, viz.: One-tenth of the number contracted for per week, commencing within one month from the date of the contract.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the quantity due at that time. No bid will be considered that does not come from a manufacturer of blankets or regular dealer in such goods.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing of the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated June 24, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.

Witness. [Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Blankets."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 10th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. until WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1864, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Ward School House No. 42, including the steam-heating apparatus; said building to be erected on two lots of ground known as Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st. in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said building, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals for the carpenter work must include also the proposals for painting, as they will both be awarded to one bidder. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work and Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

Dated, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864.

JEREMIAH WELCH, } Building Com.
JOHN HAYWARD, } of the
GEORGE KINZER, } School Officers
JESSE G. KEYES, } of the
JOHN C. ACHESON, } Tenth Ward.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVIORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, the name of the person offering the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 14, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery; Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Second to Third-avenue, and William-street, from John to Fulton-street.

The form of the proposed agreement, and blanks for the bids, can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 2, 1864.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals, inclosed in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of the person presenting the same and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, July 9, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Fifth-avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-ninth streets; Morton-street, between Hudson and Washington streets; Clinton-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets; Grand-street, between Greene and Mercer streets; Eighth-avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Eighty-second street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Specifications for above works and blanks for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqt.
A. W. CRAVAN. } Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864. }

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, OFFICE NO. 7 CITY HALL, }
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12th day of July, at 12 M., for 250 to 300 tons of the best anthracite coal for the use of the courts and offices of the county, the ton to be calculated at 2,200 pounds; also, proposals for 50 cords of kindling wood, (pine,) cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the committee may designate.

The committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

SMITH ELY, JR.,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
ORISON BLUNT,
Special Committee on Fuel.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The new steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves every afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from foot of Jay-st., landing at 30th-st., New-York, Grassypoint, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning leaves Newburgh every morning at 7 o'clock; landing at Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; West Point, 7:35; Cozzens', 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; New-York, 10:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken to Bridgeport and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroad.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864. }

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS (arms and legs) are invited to present specimens of their models to a board of medical officers constituted by order of the Acting Surgeon-General U. S. A., at the Medical Purveyor's office, No. 466 Broome-st., in this City, on or before the 11th day of July next, with a view to the adoption of the best models. Signed by order.

B. A. CLEMENTS,
Asst. Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder of Board.

ARTIFICIAL EYES—THE IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL human eye made and inserted, only by THOS. J. DAVIS, 483 Broadway, near Broome-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON .... 3,204 tons .... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE .... 3,204 tons .... 900-horse power
EUGENIE .... (Afloat) .... 900-horse power
FRANCE .... (Building) ... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III .... (Building) ... 1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON ...... WEDNESDAY ...... Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE .... WEDNESDAY ...... Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON ...... WEDNESDAY ...... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE .... WEDNESDAY ...... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON ...... WEDNESDAY ...... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) .... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 29.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL— Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY .... July 9
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY .... July 16
ETNA .... SATURDAY .... July 23

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commandor.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse,
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, BROOKING .... Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, PROWSE .... Saturday, July 16.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
COSTA RICA, (new,)
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
MONDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M.

The OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail July 13.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

The fine, fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship BRITTANNIA, Capt. TERRIER, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 9, from Pier No. 30, North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions, cabins, $100 and $85; intermediate, $55; steerage, $45; payable in currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received, or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 9, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The United States Mail Steamship
ELECTRIC SPARK,
JOHN C. GRAHAM, Commander,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, July 23.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 P. M.

Passage, first-class, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR LONDON—THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP MELBOURNE, Capt. A. G. FROND, will sail for the above port July 13.

She has superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers.

Rates of passage; Cabin $60, in Gold or its equivalent in currency; Steerage $45, in currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE STEAMER CELLA, from London via Havre, will commence discharging under "general order," at Pier No. 21 North River, on TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

EXCURSIONS.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES— Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAVORITE barges HARVEST HOME and the RHINEBECK; also, steamboats with or without saloons. St. Ronan's Well and Pleasant Valley and other groves, to let. Excursion Office, No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.

H. B. CROSSETT.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, (late Captain of the Seventeeth United States Infantry,) deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 113 State-st., Albany, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864.

my5-law3mTh JAMES DEXTER, Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress .... Mrs. John Wood

COMPLETE SUCCESS
of the
Inauguration of the Season of
ENGLISH OPERA,
with the following distinguished artists,
MADAME COMTE BORCHARD,
MR. WM. CASTLE,
AND MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Together with a
POWERFUL COMPANY,
Full Chorus and efficient Orchestra,
Under the direction of
MR. ANTHONY REIFF,
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
will be presented Wallace's Grand Opera, in three acts, entitled
MARITANA,
with the following
POWERFUL CAST:

Maritana	Madame Comte Borchard
Don Cæsar	Mr. Wm. Castle
Don Jose	Mr. S. C. Campbell
King Charles II. of Spain	Mr. J. Clark
Marquis	Mr. Warren White
Lazarillo	Miss Louisa Myers
Marchioness	Mrs. M. E. Burroughs
Manager of Opera	Mr. B. A. Baker

In active preparation Auber's Grand Opera of
FRA DIAVOLO.
Doors open at 7¼, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Corner Broadway of Broome sts.
Mr. Geo. Wood .... Manager

The manager has unfeigned satisfaction in being able to announce an engagement for a limited period with the YOUNG, BEAUTIFUL, FASCINATING and highly accomplished artist,
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
who, after a most highly successful tour of three years, throughout the principal cities of England, Ireland and Scotland, and lately in Canada and all the principal Western cities, will make her first appearance in New-York on MONDAY EVENING, July 11, 1864, in her unequaled impersonation of the
FRENCH SPY. FRENCH SPY.

The edition and music thereof being that used by the celebrated Mme. Celeste.

Miss WESTERN will be supported by an efficient corps dramatique. Full particulars in future announcements.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., 11:10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD. Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, , 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M.

JOHN S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superindent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.— Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday train, 4 P. M.

SARATOGA TRAVEL VIA HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. depot at 7 and 10 A. M., arrive at Saratoga at 2 and 6:45 P. M.

BENEDICT'S TIME

For Railroads, Steamboats, &c., No. 174 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st., (formerly No. 5 Wall-st.)
BENEDICT BROTHERS.
Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver-Ware.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of a corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864," and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto, notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldridge and William C. Brown, Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Francis B. Crowningshield, George A. Kittel, Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased, Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. H. Honeywell, The Hope Insurance Company, The United States Insurance Company, The New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, The Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis W. Tappan, John J. Missroon, and the Northern Railroad Company, and all others, if any there be, who have heretofore been made parties to any decree made by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in respect to either of the mortgages executed by the Northern Railroad Company of New-York, that the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, a corporation composed of second mortgage bondholders of said Northern Railroad Company, organized under the Act for that purpose passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1864, will apply at the General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the Court-house in Plattsburgh, Clinton County, N. Y., on the 12th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for an order instructing the Trustees of the said second mortgage bondholders to transfer the property, real and personal, held by them as such Trustees, to the said Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, pursuant to the said act.—Dated June 14, 1864.

CHAS. G. MYERS, Attorney for the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—HOMER RAMSDELL, GEORGE W. TOWNSEND and JAMES A. TOWNSEND (composing the firm of HOMER RAMSDELL & CO.,) Plaintiffs, against JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, defendants.—Internal Revenue Stamp, 50 cents (cancelled.)—Summons for money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, James M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in this action, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office No. 27 Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for twenty-four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixteen cents, with interest on two hundred and fifty-one dollars and three cents ($251 03,) a part thereof from April 30, 1864, and interest on twelve hundred and one dollars and five cents ($1,201 05,) another part thereof from April 22, 1864, and interest on ten hundred and twenty-six dollars and eight cents ($1,026 08,) the residue thereof from May 9, 1864, besides costs.

MONELL & WARREN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Dated NEWBURGH, N. Y., May 24, 1864.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Orange County, at Goshen, in said county, on the thirteenth day of June, 1864.

ju23-law6wTh MONELL & WARREN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.
A MELANGE OF NOVELTIES FOR THE PUBLIC GRATIFICATION.
MORE UNPRECEDENTED,
GREATER,
and MORE STUPENDOUS,
than was ever before exhibited to
ANY PUBLIC, IN ANY PLACE, AT ANY PRICE.
DAILY, at 11 A. M. and at 3 and 7¾ P. M.
The Dashing and Heroic
MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN,
THE FAMOUS UNION SPY AND SCOUT,
Positively her last week,
repeats the THRILLING NARRATIVE of her SERVICE, CAPTURE, CONDEMNATION, and RESCUE.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING at 3 and 7¾ o'clock.
THE GRACEFUL AND ELEGANT MLLE. ERNESTINE,
in her beautiful Pas Seul,
"LA NATIONALE,"
And other dances.
MR. J. H. CLIFFORD, THE CELEBRATED ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN,
In his favorite Songs and Dances.
And the Splendid Domestic Drama of
BLIGHTED FAITH;
OR, THE
DUEL AT THE MASQUERADE.

NASON'S NEW PATENT VENTILATOR, driven by steam, will be in operation during "THE HEATED TERM," driving and diffusing through the Lecture Room 15,000 FEET OF PURE COOL AIR PER MINUTE, rendering the MUSEUM beyond dispute, the COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.

To be seen at all hours,
THE MARVELOUS AFRICAN MUD FISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY SOLID CLAY!!!
FOUR SPLENDID SEALS, JUST CAPTURED, WILL BE EXHIBITED, SPORTING IN THEIR NATIVE ELEMENT,
IN THE NEW MAMMOTH SALT WATER TANK.

THE GREAT GIANT GIRL, THE COLOSSAL FRENCH GIANT, THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING, THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO LIVING KANGAROOS, LIVING PORCUPINE, MINIATURE SKATING POND, THREE TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES, THE GEN. TOM THUMB BRIDAL GROUP, HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, THE MUSICALLY EDUCATED SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

On FRIDAY, July 8, 1864, benefit of Miss PAULINE CUSHMAN, (her last appearance but two), on which occasion only, she appears in a farce, assisted by Mr. J. M. WARD, the favorite Irish comedian.

A CARD.—MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN begs to return her sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of New-York, and strangers visiting the City, for the immense patronage bestowed upon her humble efforts, and the innumerable acts of kindness which she has received from their hands. She also desires to announce that her benefit and last appearance but one will take place at Barnum's Museum, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, July 8, on which occasion, in addition to numerous other novelties, Miss Major Cushman, besides giving an account of her adventures, will have the honor of appearing as "Mrs. Trictrac," for the first time in New-York, in a petite farce entitled "The Married Rake; or, A Lesson for Lovers," sustained and assisted by Mr. J. M. Ward, the popular Irish Comedian, as "Flighty;" also as "Barney the Baron."

Tickets may be obtained from Miss Major Cushman in person; also at the office of the Museum.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans	$20
United States to New Recruits	10
United States to Veterans	15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, }
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864. }

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864. }

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT-SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS.—Candidates must be graduates of some regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon-General. The board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.

ALSO WANTED—Hospital Stewards for Colored Regiments. Candidates must possess a fair English education, and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Application must be made as in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $23 to $33 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

MERCHANTS' BANKERS' AND GENERAL VOLUNTEER AND SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION.—For furnishing alien substitutes not liable to a draft. Men furnished with alien substitutes, in anticipation of the draft, at much lower cost than after the draft has taken place. Drafted men furnished with alien substitutes. Gentlemen forwarding their names and address to the office, will have their men sent to the Provost-Marshal's office and mustered into the United States service, and their exemption papers correctly procured, without any inconvenience to them from having to leave their business to attend to it themselves.

Office, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

Agents:
R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
R. McNICHOL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
New-York, April 16, 1864. }

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK CITY. }

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED IMMEDIATELY for six men drafted in the country; highest price paid; cash down as soon as passed by the doctor. Apply at No. 15 Bowery, N. Y.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office No. 2 Park-place.

NOTICE.—GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DRAFTED or wishing to procure substitutes can always find the same by calling at Staessel's Hotel, No. 6 Morris-st., New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
THE SUMMER THEATRE OF THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO!
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1864,
will be performed John Brougham's celebrated Drama, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
THE GEM OF ROMANTIC PLAYS.
WILLIAM WHEATLEY,
in his original and highly successful character of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE,
sustained in the principal rôles by Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. C. Nunan, E. Lamb, S. T. Ringgold, J. W. Blaisdell, E. Holmes, J. Seymour, (with songs,) Misses Mary Wells, Rose Eytinge, Skerrett, etc., etc.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT DRESSES,
APPOINTMENTS,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
NOVEL EFFECTS,
AND DOUBLE CORPS DE BALLET.
Musical Conductor .... Harvey B. Dodworth.

The Management is happy to announce that an engagement has been effected with the distinguished artiste, Miss
LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will make her first appearance in this Theatre, on
MONDAY NEXT, JULY 11,
AS OGARITA, IN THE GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA OF THE
SEA OF ICE,
which has been some time in preparation.

WALLACK'S.

TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
The eminent artiste,
MISS AVONIA JONES,
in the new play (for which she has been expressly engaged), Filmer's justly celebrated and highly attractive drama,
THE
WINNING SUIT,
the most popular legitimate production acted in England for years,
and
never before performed in America.
ILLUSTRATED BY
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
APPOINTMENTS,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
And the following brilliant distribution:

Don Pedro	Mr. Charles Fisher
Count Roderic	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Josef	Mr. George Holland
Don Alphonso, King of Castile	Mr. Norton
Capt. Sebastian	Mr. Daly
Villa Nova	Mr. Williamson
Capt. Alvez	Mr. Pope
Juan	Mr. Browne
Orelia	Miss Avonia Jones
Francesca	Miss Ione Burke

(with a favorite Spanish song, La Colasa.)

Hostess		Mrs. John Sefton
The new scenery	by	Isherwood & Engles
The costumes	by	Benschoten
The incidental music	by	Mr. Mollenhauer
The properties and appointments	by	Mr. Timoney

THE WINNING SUIT
will be repeated
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Doors open at 7¼. Overture commences at 7¾. Curtain rises at its conclusion.
Box book now open.

IRVING HALL.—FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
The most beautiful statuary views in
ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, IRELAND, ROME, AMERICA,
MOONLIGHT EFFECTS, LOCAL VIEWS AND PORTRAITS OF OUR GENERALS, &c., &c.
Each view covering a surface of six hundred square feet.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO FORTE

Is admitted the best piano forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Chas. Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundel, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL PIANOS

"They are unsurpassed for volume and sweetness of tone, elasticity of touch and durability; they are perfect and superior to any others made in this country, &c., &c."—Testimonial of the most celebrated artists. Warranted for six years. Warerooms Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., two blocks west of Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able
TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

NEW MUSIC.—"NO SLAVE BENEATH THAT STARRY FLAG.

No slave beneath that starry flag,
The emblem of the free,
No fettered hand shall wield the brand
That smites for liberty."

Song and chorus, words by Rev. George Lansing Taylor, music by Mrs. Parkhurst.

"Friends of the Union we Greet You To-night," song and chorus as sung by the Tremaine Brothers with great applause.

"Let Me Die with my Face to the Foe," quartette, words and music by J. G. Clark, as sung by the author at all his concerts.

"The Dying Soldier Boy," song and chorus, by W. Virgil Wallace. The above songs are all excellent. Price 30 cents each, or the four for $1, mailed free.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS— Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, melodeons, Alexandre and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at great bargains for cash; price from $60 to $200. New seven-octave pianos, at $225, $250, $275, $300, and up to $700. One seven-octave second-hand grand piano, price $700 new, will be sold for $300, or rented for $10 per month. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

ACCORDEONS, FLUTES, VIOLINS, Guitars, Banjos, Drums, Fifes, &c., and trimmings for musical instruments of every description. Price list sent on receipt of stamp. Violin strings for hot weather—silk, 25c.; best Italian, 35c., mailed.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

CHAMBERS' COTTAGE OR CABINET Pianos and new scale square pianos, excellent in tone and quality; moderate in price; lower than any other first-class house. 8th-st., corner 4th-av., in the Bible House.

T. H. CHAMBERS.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANO-Forte, with their sole Patent Iron Rim and Plate, warranted perfect in every particular. For sale at the depot, No. 748 Broadway.

MACHINERY,

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AN INTERCEPTED REBEL MAIL.

Inside Glimpses of Life in Richmond.

The Non-Combatants Beginning to Suffer for Food.

DIFFICULTIES OF BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

Our correspondent, H. J. W., at Gen. BUTLER'S headquarters sends us several letters taken from a rebel carrier who had run the picket line with a large mail intended for Europe. He got into Norfolk, where he was fortunately caught and the contents of his mail-bag were very naturally diverted from their original destination. Among the letters which have fallen to our lot is one from the Richmond correspondent of the rebel organ in London, the *Index*. It lacks the first page which bears the date, but as it can hardly be more than ten days old, its statements possess considerable interest and significance. The following paragraph which was undoubtedly penned before the effect of the recent raids upon the railroads had been fully felt, is important:

FOOD.

The question of supplies for the non-combatant population, is becoming every week more serious and alarming. The army, I am glad to say, is abundantly furnished with food, and can maintain its present position indefinitely without fear of a failure in the commissariat. But there is real suffering among the people, and there will be more. And this is not confined to what was known, three years ago, as the poor. Refined and graceful ladies, who have been used to drink Chambertin, and to eat the rich beef and mutton from the sleek Devons and fat Cotswolds of their own wide pastures, are reduced to such a state that they know not tea nor coffee, and are glad to put up daily with a slice or two of the coarsest bacon. Of course, as one goes down in the social scale to the class of poor women whose husbands are in the army, and the emaciated seamstresses, who never can keep the wolf from the door with that slender instrument, the needle, he must find a mass of misery that associated and private benevolence can but measurably diminish. The alarm and pain with which one cannot fail to regard the future, springs only from the contemplation of so much hopeless suffering. The stability of the Government is in no manner affected by it. Famine is the last and most terrible ordeal through which any people can be compelled to pass, but rather the seven vials, rather the eleventh plague, rather all hideous forms of death and ruin, rather horrors depicted by poets of Acheron and Inferno, than the domination of the Yankee. Such is the temper of our people. They can dare all and suffer all in the cause of liberty.

PRICES.

Prices of all articles of daily use have steadily gone up in the face of the fact that money is becoming every day less abundant. This is partly owing to scarcity and partly to the absolute necessity of keeping still in circulation a considerable amount of the depreciated old issue. Only fifty-five millions of the new currency has been emitted from the Treasury, and at this moment there is not a dollar paying out. The removal of the signing clerks to Columbia, S. C., and the transfer of all the rest from their desks and counters to the trenches has produced a paralysis in the department. It cannot be doubted that had the new currency been promptly put forth to supply the place of the old as it was withdrawn from circulation, prices would have been arrested in their continued elevation, and we have every reason to hope that soon after the maximum amount shall have been issued, they will decline.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

Congress will adjourn on Saturday next, the 11th inst., unless in the meantime it should reconsider its determination. The following is a brief résumé of their more important proceedings. Nothing has been done as yet with taxes or currency. A bill has passed the House, providing that real estate, corporation shares, joint stock, bank notes and other securities should be taxed five per cent, and that gold and silver, and all manufactures thereof, should be taxed ten per cent, but the whole question of amendatory taxation is yet an open one. It is understood that the Currency Bill now before the House fixes a maximum of issue—$200,000,000. The following bills have passed: Bill doubling the pay of members of Congress, bill increasing the pay of the army, bill authorizing the holders of eight per cent ten year convertible bonds, issued under provisions of the Act of 16th May, 1861, to exchange the same for coupon bonds, and bill fixing the day of holding the next session of Congress on the first Monday of November next. The Senate has passed bills overhauling the whole matter of Government impressments, and authorizing the holders of treasury notes of the old issue who are in the enemy's lines to fund the same, and the Senate has given the final quietus to the extension of the privilege of suspending the writ of habeas corpus by discharging the committee from any further consideration of the same. The bill for increasing the pay of soldiers contains one interesting feature. The pay is hereafter to be $18 a month instead of $11, and, in addition to this, it is provided that on the 1st of October next, each private soldier, who shall have been at his post in the army, from the 1st of April last up to that time, shall be entitled to receive a "bounty bond" for $100, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. To secure the payment of these "bounty bonds," an additional tax of one per cent. is laid on all descriptions of property; and it is further provided that when the Confederate States shall have achieved their independence, they shall have the value of gold and produce annually $6 in coin. The soldier will therefore have in his "bounty bond" a representative of real value, but he will also have a certificate of good conduct—a badge of honor—to be prized by his children after him as highly as the ribbon or the cross of royal or imperial presentation.

MILITARY MATTERS.

No general engagement between the two armies has been fought, whatever the Yankee press may say, since the 12th of last month, when the disaster of the early morning, in the capture of a portion of Maj.-Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON'S division, was so nobly retrieved and so terribly punished during the remainder of the day. Skirmishing along the lines has occurred almost daily, and throughout the last week the boom of the cannonade, now slow and random, now rapid and continuous, at one time like the rolling thunder of the Summer storm, at another a low, deep, far-off, bull-dog bay, morning and evening, was distinctly heard in all parts of the city. * * Our losses in all these combats, skirmishes and battles will not exceed 1,500 in killed and wounded. The enemy has carried off some prisoners, how many is not accurately known. Their loss at the lowest estimate has been 10,000 in killed and wounded, and we have taken 1,500 or more prisoners who will be sent to Georgia with all convenient dispatch. The prisoners, officers and men, agree in the admission that the slaughter of their companions-in-arms, during the last week, has been terrific. GRANT has been endeavoring, yesterday and to-day, to effect some informal arrangement with Gen. LEE for the burial of his dead, by which he may avoid sending a regular flag of truce, and thus escape the inconvenient admission that he has been driven from every field of combat, but he will not be able to accomplish his disingenuous purpose. It is a fact to which I gave but slow credence at first, but which is now attested by too many cases to leave it in doubt, that the Yankees were urged on to the attack of our earthworks by abundant rations of whisky. The men that gained the *enciente* have, in every instance, been two-thirds of them, blind drunk. One Colonel, who leaped upon the parapet with splendid *élan*, fell inside as boozily oblivious of glory, patriotism, stars and stripes, greatest nation upon earth, etc., as fighting Jo. HOOKER incontestably was after the retreat from Chancellorsville. Another rushed into the arms of an astonished Confederate officer, saying that he was hiccuppy glad to get back again, fancying that he had returned safely to his own intrenchments. This may or may not indicate a desperate state of demoralization among the Yankee troops. All we can say of it is that if we cannot defend Richmond against a drunken army, our cause would seem to be desperate indeed.

Our citizens, during all this troubled fortnight which the Yankees have been pleased to call a siege, have maintained their accustomed composure; the women, without distinction of social position, attend the hospitals, the boys and girls go to school, the old men take their walks as usual and discuss the designs of GRANT, and thus day by day passes over our heads with the pomp and sky pageantry of June.

SHERMAN.

Of the advance of SHERMAN from Chattanooga, and the fighting that has occurred with Gen. JOHNSTON, I can say nothing in detail, as our mails are in a condition of abeyance, and we have only meagre accounts by telegraph. We know enough to warrant the confident belief that the advantage is wholly with us, that the enemy's loss up to this time has been forty thousand, and that SHERMAN is thought altogether to have abandoned his designs upon Atlanta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We had a pretty little parade, a few evenings ago, of the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, wearing the laurels of Newmarket. They went through their exercises with the precision and neatness of the corps de ballet. A State flag was presented to them by GOV. SMITH, and Speaker BOCOCK made them a stirring speech, and the ladies waved their white handkerchiefs from the shade of the bowery lindens of the capitol-square, and the whole spectacle was animated and inspiriting.

As yet we have had no fierce Summer heats.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF A CORRESPONDENT.

In a private letter addressed to "Dear H.," this same correspondent states that he thinks of going to England for his health, and he bespeaks in advance a position on the *Index* as proof-reader and general assistant, to help him pay expenses while abroad. He says:

"How very unfortunate we have been in the matter of my letters! I am in the worst humor about them every way. I have done the best I could, and yet I fear they have not been satisfactory to you, and then the delay has absolutely robbed them of all interest. Ah me! when I think how I have worked to get them off in time, and how they went off, and sometimes never reached you at all, or how you got them eight long weeks afterward, it is very dispiriting.

We hear that LAWLEY is at Wilmington.

I was informed *by one who knew*, two weeks ago, that MEMMINGER had resigned. Whether his resignation has been accepted or not, I am in ignorance, but I have reason for believing that the matter was in some way or other before the Senate in secret session; possibly on the nomination of his successor. The public knows nothing about it as yet.

This is my nineteenth letter of 1864. I shall send the original by your messenger when he comes, and forward the press copy via Wilmington. The *Index* seems to me greatly improved every way. I send you a copy of verses on STUART—pretty much what I said about him in the *Index*, only put into metre and rhymes. I hope you will like them.

Yours, ever, J. R. T.

ANOTHER PRIVATE LETTER.

Still another private letter, dated Richmond, 22d of June, says:

"I received yesterday yours of the 28th ult., just twenty days from London, and in answer to mine of the 29th of April, thus making the delay for receipt of a reply only 53 days. This is very satisfactory, and I hope we will continue to be as successful in our correspondence by this line.

I can fully appreciate the anxiety which you depict in such lively colors as having been felt by our friends, on the advance of the enormous masses hurled against us by the Yankees. We, here in Richmond, have been as 'cool as cucumbers.' There has never been a momentary apprehension as to our entire ability to hold the city, and GRANT has been a much more acceptable enemy than his predecessors, as he enables our great leader to destroy the opposing forces more rapidly and decisively than in any previous campaign. LINCOLN cannot continue the war after August with any vigor, unless he can get three or four hundred thousand more men, and of this there seems little likelihood. Yours truly."

THE ARREST OF GEN. DIX.

Hearing of the Case before Judge Russell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JULY 6.

Before His Honor Judge Russell.

The People of the County and State of New-York vs. Gen. John A. Dix, Major Bowers, Capt. Barstow, Capt. Cundy and Lieut. Tuthill.—For the State appeared A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, Attorney-General John Cochrane and Judge Parker, of Albany; for the defence, E. Delafield Smith, United States District-Attorney, and Hon. Edwards Pierrepont.

Mr. Hall, in response to Mr. Pierrepont's application, stated the nature of the warrant under which the defendants were brought before the court, and that they were released on parole. A *prima facie* complaint had been made, verified by witnesses, and on reading the minutes and testimony His Honor had issued this warrant. All the parties were now before the court. Under the Revised Statutes the prosecution might call upon the other side either to enter into an examination of the charge by cross-examining their witnesses, or insist as matter of law that they have other witnesses before the matter can proceed, or waive the examination and give bail to answer an indictment, or demur to the evidence and claim that it recites no offence at law. He was here with the Attorney-General to answer either of these allegations.

Mr. Pierrepont said he did not exactly know the form of demurrer in such a case; but he was prepared to take the suggestions of counsel for the prosecution and the court, as to the proper mode of bringing up the questions, and to do so in such form as might be deemed advisable. In his judgment this was one of the most important questions that ever came before any court, at any time, in any nation. Whether a General commanding a department, in time of civil war, obeying the order of the President of the United States, may be arrested and deprived of his liberty for obeying that order. That was a question of great political moment, and of some legal consequence, requiring all the wisdom that counsel could bring to bear upon it, and all the judgment and critical consideration which the court would give it, involving as it did, directly and indirectly, the peace of the community. There would be no difference upon the facts in the case, and this would turn out to be a legal question. Upon the appearance of the forged proclamation, the defendants, by direct order of the President, performed the unpleasant duty of arresting certain parties connected with the *World* and the *Journal of Commerce*, in the most delicate manner, and promptly obeyed the order for the release. On the matter being submitted to the Grand Jury, under the direction of the Governor of the State, they refused to find an indictment against the defendants.

Mr. Hall—The Grand Jury did not refuse to find an indictment. If they had done so, the court, he (Mr. Hall) and every citizen, would have been satisfied.

The Court—They passed a resolution stating that it was "inexpedient."

Mr. Pierrepont—The Grand Jury did not indict, and passed a resolution that they decided it inexpedient. The Governor of the State then instructed the District-Attorney, that as the Grand Jury had failed to do their duty, he should institute a prosecution of the defendants, and the warrant had issued against them for executing the mandate of the President. Since the warrant had issued, another order, directing Gen. Dix, that while the civil war lasts he must not relieve himself from his command or be deprived of his liberty for obeying any order of a military nature which he (the President) had directed him to execute. Gen. Dix was therefore placed in the position of having either to violate that order, or violate the order a process of the courts of civil jurisdiction in this City. The issue had got to be met and argued, to see what was the law and the right in such a state of things, and in whatever manner, and at whatever time those representing the State should bring the issue up, he was ready to arrange in any way.

Mr. Hall said they had first to consider what the testimony showed to be an act of unauthorized trespass, which branched out into three branches—first, the main trunk of kidnapping; second, exciting to a riot, which might bring on a conflict between the soldiery and the civil authority; and, third, misdemeanor, in the forcible entry to the premises of a citizen of the State of New-York. He understood that the defendants would raise the point that this was no trespass, because it was done by lawful authority. But up to this point the evidence showed that this was presumably and *prima facie* unlawful; and therefore, some evidence—the order under which Gen. Dix acted must be placed before the court.

Mr. Pierrepont—Certainly.

Mr. Hall said if the defendants could convince the court that the President of the United States had a right, in a district under martial-law, to empower Gen. Dix with soldiery, whom they did not recognize, to arrest these parties, and do the various acts stated, and that that was lawful authority, the prosecution must break down. But some evidence must be gone into in regard to the whole matter. The State of New-York did not desire to be technical, and its Governor was not desirous of extorting, but of obtaining full rights from the General Government. It was a most momentous question whether, in a time of profound peace, so far as the State of New-York was concerned—not under martial law—and which had given ample aid to the Government, and more than filled its quota of soldiers, whether that State should be treated undignifiedly, and its citizens arrested without due process of law.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith said his learned friend had stated, perhaps, more the moral position than the legal position of the State. He would state the attitude which the Government, under a deep sense of duty to the whole people of the country, assumed in this matter for no personal or private ends, but for the great purpose of fulfilling its obligations to the Constitution, and to the Government itself, the very existence of which was threatened. The State of New-York was not at peace, but was a part of a great nation which is almost overthrown by a conflict unprecedented in history. The question was whether the General Government should be shorn of its power in dealing with this great rebellion, by the arrest, under State authority, of its agents while executing its will, as constitutionally and legally expressed. This, it would be admitted, was a question of great importance; for if it should be determined in one way, it would threaten the whole existence of the nation; if in another way, it might engender feelings of chagrin on the part of those entrusted with the power of the State—with local power. The facts necessary to make up the issue were easily presented. The order of the President was in the hands of Gen. Dix, and could be seen by the other side; or, he would be happy to present the evidence of the authority from the President under the form of a proceeding of examination, on Saturday next. He desired it to appear on the record that Gen. Dix acted under and in pursuance of that authority.

[A statement of the facts in the case was drawn up, and agreed to by the parties.]

ATTORNEY-GENERAL COCHRANE

stated the position of the people of the State of New-York in this investigation and hearing. It had been said that they were in a state of quiescence and peace, and that there was no justification for any person, acting in any capacity, to violate that peace. That position of his learned friend, the District-Attorney, he considered accurate and unanswerable; and at this point the magnitude of the question to be presented was paralleled only by the simplicity of the precedure applicable to it. It was the greatest of all questions under this Government, as decided on every political olympiad by the silent action of the ballot, and the investigation—under the statute law of this State—could and must be decided by the simple precedure of an act of prosecution and decision of the court. There was no necessity for demurrers; there could be no intervention except that provided for by the Statute, and whether the offence be simple petty larceny, or whether it assails the vital interests of the people, there was but one volume provided, but it was large enough to comprehend the greatest question as well as the smallest. It had been said that the question was involved because the people are not at peace, but at war; that during the conflict the laws which flow smoothly during times of peace are perverted and became sinister in their operation; and that those who were called upon to administer the laws were to examine the question of peace or war, and, as one or the other might prevail, so to construe laws which were as simple in their effect as the air we breathe. He repudiated that position. Whether war waged or peace prevailed was perfectly immaterial to the operation of an unchangeable, immutable law, and he defied any one to show that war or peace could have ought to do with the simple question, whether the person of an American freeman was not to be protected, and his personal rights sustained. He denied the position advanced by the District Attorney of the United States, that this State and its people were at war. All were aware of the rebellion waging on the borders—a rebellion to destroy the organization of the Government, the Federal, not the State. There was no rebellion, in fact or in theory, against any State Government, though these Governments went to the composition of the Federal, Central Government, against which the rebellion was carried on. By no method of argument arising from municipal, national or international law, could the position he entertained that the rebellion was instituted and directed against the State Governments. He contended that the State was at peace, and that, whether in our State or in our *per capita* capacity as citizens was immaterial. Not even under martial law, no question or action, by virtue of military necessity, could to any degree prostrate the personal liberties of the citizen without due process of law. This was the proof upon which the whole controversy turned; and which would enable us, while gazing at the rebellion raging at the South, to contemplate that which was of more importance—the peace which was secured here in our midst. He sympathized from the bottom of his soul with Gen. Dix, under whose leadership, some score of years back, he contemplated with youthful emotions and sanguine aspirations the banner he bore, on which was inscribed the talismanic words—"Free Speech; Free Press; Free Soil Free Men." But the greatest of these was "Free; Speech," for where it was not, there never could be a free land, nor free men. But justice was to be done, and the sympathy to be felt for the offered violation of the principle which reposed at the basis of our institutions, and the vital inspiration of the air we breathe never had a more magnificent or momentous question arisen on the horizon of the public mind. Talk of the Constitution, organic laws, but strike at personal freedom, and the freedom of property, and the future of society would tumble into anarchy. He traced the rise and growth of the principle, from our ancestors in the German forest, through the Wittenaganobe and Magna Charta; its being brought to these shores by the Pilgrim Fathers, embodied in the Bill of Rights by Virginia, in 1776, and which now lived and glowed in the Declaration of Independence. Thence transferred to the National Constitution, and further incorporated in the State's Constitution—that "no man shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." And that freedom having been violated—that liberty lacerated—surely it was a question of gravity, magnitude and importance. If that principle was violated, our armies might as well be recalled from the front, for what should we have gained, if we have suppressed rebellion at the South, when in the meantime we shall have lost personal liberty at the North?

Mr. Pierrepont had been impressed with the profound love of liberty as well as the patriotism of the learned Attorney-General; but being a plain lawyer and no politician, he would suggest that his learned friend would refresh himself on this subject of the law. No such question as the present one had come up for discussion in the lifetime of any of them. The question was whether civil war in this country had laws of its own—the laws of war, which do affect and operate upon them in every State very differently from the operation before the civil war. It had been said that there was no civil war in New-York. But had not the State some relation to the Federal Government? Did not the civil war which sought to overthrow the Federal Government affect and touch every individual in his home in the State of New-York, where civil law did not prevail? When the country suffers from civil war there are laws connected with civil war which have not been much considered in time of peace, but which well merit the greatest attention of counsel and the best judgment the court could pronounce. He concluded by reminding the court of the action of the immortal Gen. Jackson at New-Orleans, when Judge Hall issued his warrant to take him. The General arrested the Judge, and held him until the news of the declaration of peace, and then set him at liberty. Then bowing to the majesty of the law, the General walked into court, paid the fine; and thirty years after the Senate of the United States drew a black line round the record, and paid back every dollar of the amount, with interest, to the gallant General. And thus the country supported the General's course in having disobeyed the civil law while civil war prevailed, by saying that he deserved the loftiest tribute that the nation could give him.

The Court: I think the proper course is to furnish the District-Attorney with proper notice of the order.

Mr. Hall suggested a shorter course that by agreement "it is admitted by the people that the fact is as stated openly before the Magistrate—to wit, that the acts of defendants here, in each particular of the testimony appertaining thereto for the people, done under express authority and direction of the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the United States, and were so done by the defendant, John A. Dix, as Major-General commanding the Department of the East, comprising the County of New-York, in obedience to the orders of said President, and that each an all of the acts of the other defendants were done likewise in obedience to the orders of said Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, as his subordinates in military service, which orders are hereto annexed, marked."

Mr. Hall asked that the counsel on the other side should sign the following paper:

"In the matter of the complaint on the part of the people by the District Attorney of the County of New-York, *vs* John A. Dix, Wilson Barstow, George Bowers, Wm. H. Cundy, and —— Tuthill. The defendants having been duly arrested by the Sheriff on the warrant hereinbefore issued, on appearing by counsel, it is agreed by the latter that they will produce their respective clients at any time ordered by the City Judge, for his action, should it be deemed necessary to so produce them."

Mr. Pierrepont declined.

The Court considered it sufficient that Gen. Dix had given his parole.

The case was then adjourned to Saturday, 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

Examination in the Henderson Case Resumed.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—July 6.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

The United States vs. *Isaac Henderson*.—The examination in this case was resumed this morning at 10 o'clock.

John D. Gibson, sworn.—Was Acting Navy Agent, by order of the Secretary of the Navy. Produced two checks, which were offered in evidence, and which were of the same amount and date as those offered yesterday. In cross-examination, witness said he was appointed previous to the arrest; did not look over his accounts before or since. Henderson had transferred to witness something over $183,000, in a check, which had been since duly paid.

Jos. C. Savage recalled by the defence.—Produced copies of the tickets referred to yesterday, which he had procured from the Metropolitan Bank; was with Mr. Wm. Merrifield yesterday morning at half-past nine, at the corner of Pearl and Hanover streets, said something about this case to witness; did not think he said anything about prosecuting an innocent man; did not say that "Henderson's shoulders were broad and he could bear it better than he could," nor that it would be "a good political dodge;" may have used the words "broad shoulders;" never gave money toward the election of Breckinridge; his experience of Government officers receiving pecuniary considerations was confined to the period since the rebellion broke out.

Redirect examination.—His counsel had been present at the interviews with Mr. Wilson; no promises or inducements were made or held out to him at that time, nor were any threats used to induce him to make the affidavit; the memoranda referred to yesterday were for the commissions given for open orders; saw nothing of the goods purchased; they were purchased by his agent; nothing had been done to lessen his liability to the Government for any failure to perform; Schofield was in prison still. [The ticket, dated Oct. 9, brought by witness, was here put in evidence, and both parties agreed to consider it as original.] Would never have made this affidavit if he had been kept in prison; identified the check as signed by Henderson; the receipts were signed, as he said yesterday, in the usual way, and there was nothing fraudulent in them; had stated yesterday that there were no charges made against him, but when his counsel visited him at Lafayette he had stated that a charge had been made against him.

Case closed for the prosecution.

Judge Pierrepont then proceeded to argue the case briefly, and to review the testimony, describing the means by which they had discovered the threads of a nefarious web, which it had been attempted to weave round Mr. Henderson, for the purpose of having him removed from office, so that an unscrupulous tool of the contractors should be appointed. Savage, who made the affidavit upon which Henderson was arrested, had sworn positively that the contracts were fair, and at the lowest market prices, and that nobody could have furnished the articles better than he did. They would be willing to rest the case here, so far as the law was concerned, but it was a matter of no small moment that Mr. H. should stand in the eyes of the community, as he had always stood, an honest, upright man; and he would offer evidence that would establish his innocence of the crime charged, as pure as that of the child unborn.

After explaining the nature of the testimony he proposed to offer, and its connection with the case, Judge Pierrepont remarked that things had come out in the course of his researches in this case, which, when they were known, would create some stir in the community. He would forward them to the District-Attorney.

Wesley Smith, sworn.—Lived at No. 54 St. Marks-place, New-York; was a contractor for ship-timber; had known Savage four or five years; had a conversation with him in 1863, in Maiden-lane; Savage met him, and said he wished to speak to him, when he asked witness if he was in the habit of getting open purchase orders from the Navy Agent; for the purpose of drawing him out, witness said he was; he said he was making arrangements to have the Navy Agent thrown out, and some other one appointed; witness could have the timber, and be something else; asked him if he knew what trouble he would get himself into; thought Savage had said the arrangements had been made to have Henderson thrown out; Savage and he had been contractors for some time; they had received open orders from the old Navy Agent; when Henderson was appointed he could not get them—being a Democrat; had no need of them, however; went into market, and had as good a chance as anybody else; Savage said their interests were identical, thinking he got no orders; afterward, when he met him, Savage said he was satisfied to let the matter alone; had been selling to the Government both on contract and upon orders for about ten years; did not recollect of getting an open order in Henderson's time, except through stating to parties at the Navy-yard that he had articles suitable; thought Henderson sent for him shortly after his arrest, and he went to his office, when they settled about the arrest; did not recollect what was said; Henderson might have asked him what he could say in regard to his contracts and commissions; never sold to the Navy Agent any bills like those produced, nor got any advances, nor paid him any interest; was always required to indorse the memorandum checks; never had received a yellow envelope with a corner torn off, and some bank-notes visible; did not recollect of having borrowed any money from Blood or Henderson, or of having had his bills discounted by them; never paid any commissions to a Mr. Saunders; had had a large number of bills since Henderson came into office; never paid Mr. Henderson any money, nor anybody for him; had had some open purchase orders on the 15th of June; an order came over from Washington to allow the contractors to bid—wherever the party holding was a delinquent it was bid for in open market; he bid among the rest and got them because he was the lowest bidder.

John E. Develin, sworn—Knew Henderson well for some ten years, and had always considered him an upright, honest man; never heard his character assailed before this accusation.

Edwin W. Barstow, sworn—Was a manufacturer; had known Savage for some time; had heard people say his character was decidedly bad; would not believe his word under oath under any circumstances.

Cross-examined—In one instance had supplied Government, on contract, with anchors; had supplied the Government to the extent of some few thousand dollars on open orders from Henderson, as well as from Washington direct, from Admiral Paulding and others; had some heavy orders yet unfilled for chains and anchors; had some recently for spikes at twelve cents a pound, since Henderson was removed from office; never had received loans from Mr. Henderson or Mr. Blood; whenever he received a check his name was indorsed on it; his opinion of Mr. Savage was received from his not performing his obligations; had heard a number of persons in the Navy-yard and at Washington express similar opinions; Mr. Benjamin Delano, at the Navy-yard, expressed such opinion; also, Admiral Smith, at Washington; once heard Delano say that Savage was cheating the Government out of $100 a day in the Navy-yard alone; there had been no transactions between him and Savage for nearly three years; had no ill-feeling against him.

John A. Stewart, sworn—Was Secretary of the United States Trust Company; had known Henderson for some twenty years; his character had been that of unquestioned integrity.

Samuel G. Tilden, lawyer, of this City, and Joseph W. Harper, of Brooklyn, one of the firm of Harper Brothers, testified, substantially to the same effect.

The District-Attorney stated that the prosecution admitted that Mr. Henderson had borne the highest character.

Messrs. Edmund and Geo. W. Blunt, Dr. Joshua Leavitt, editor of the *Independent*, Mr. Richard B. Kimball, Mr. William A. Hall and Mr. Wm. C. Bryant, editor and proprietor of the *Evening Post*, testified that they had respectively known Mr. Henderson from five to twenty years, and they gave him the highest character for honesty and fidelity.

Geo. A. Blood, Chief Clerk of the Navy Agent, sworn: Knew all about Mr. Henderson's business transactions; the two bills shown were in the usual form; knew Savage; thought those bills were the last paid to him; bills were made in triplicate, and sent to Washington, returning in ten or fifteen days; sometimes the Treasury was in such a state that two or three months elapsed before they were returned; had no suspicion that Henderson was plotting against the office before the payment of those bills; Savage had borrowed money through him from Henderson several times; some time in October Savage had come to him and said that his necessities were great, his money would be here in a few days, and he needed precisely that amount; he (Savage) had communications in Washington by which he knew the money was coming; Henderson gave him the check for Savage; it did not excite his suspicion that he wanted that precise amount; Savage asked him to get the check cashed for him; Savage paid back the money according to promise; as to the $12,880 which was paid by the Government on the 16th of October, Savage called at the office on the 14th, and said he had a $12,000 bill, and proposed to give it as safety for the present loan, with what he owed before; went to Henderson and told him, and he replied that he would not let Savage have the money, because it would be some time before the department would pay it; told Savage he could not give it; he said he had depended upon this, and wanted it badly, and that the money would be here in a very few days; went again to Henderson and told him what Savage said, and Henderson consented; after taking from his money-drawer and consulting some memoranda, Mr. Henderson said that Savage owed him $1,990; Savage said that was right; went again to Henderson; $10 was allowed for interest on the past loan and the present, making precisely $2,000; Henderson gave witness his check, and Savage asked him to get the money, and said he would go with him; went to the Metropolitan Bank, and placed the money in his hands there; Savage had then got his pay for the entire bill; there was not a word of truth in the statement that $2,000 had been retained out of the bill; had no suspicion whatever that Savage had undertaken this contrivance about the seven per cent.; there was no such arrangement to his knowledge.

Cross-examined.—Had been in the office of the Navy Agent for twenty years; had seen Edward L. Brady in the office of the Navy Agent several times; could not say whether he had had a conversation with him in the month of March; was positive he had never asked him to write a letter to Henderson saying he believed Brady honest and upright in all his dealings with the Government; had no confidence in the man; did not state that Brady had once given a letter of that kind to Stover, a contractor; did not remember of having any conversation with Ainsworth Brown, clerk of Mr. Stover, in relation to the commissions paid for oil, nor in relation to commissions paid on machinery furnished; had no conversation with a Mr. Collins in regard to the commissions paid on open purchases; did not know Daniel Wadsworth, No. 207 Pearl-street, and never asked him to pay a commission on certain orders for open purchase; the memoranda for any loans made to contractors were kept by Henderson himself; could not say to what persons money was loaned, nor to what amount; thought that those to Savage, Stover and Schofield were all that passed through his hands; never received any commissions for procuring loans; had received presents from Stover to the amount of perhaps over $200; had received a string of sleigh-bells from Savage, and an umbrella and a pair of gloves from Smith—nothing of any greater value; had given no consideration for these presents; had assisted in obtaining some of the loans; the money was loaned by Henderson in his private capacity; it was usual to leave the bills as collateral security; witness always drew the checks on the Assistant Treasurer; when money was loaned in accordance with an agreement between the parties and Mr. Henderson, the amount of the interest was deducted from the face of the bill, and the party was paid the difference, then the check was drawn on the Assistant Treasurer and the money paid to Henderson; on the 9th of October Savage borrowed $10,749 25; witness went to the bank, obtained the money and paid it to Savage; it was returned in four or five days; there was no percentage charged by Henderson but the usual seven per cent. interest per annum; never had known any more to be charged; could not say that he had ever heard any complaints made against Savage; never gave Schofield a large envelope of the kind mentioned, but did to Savage; it was a trivial matter; he put about $10 in an envelope and handed it to Savage, who refused to take it; did not think he ever gave an envelope containing money to any one else in that way; Stover, Schofield and Savage were contractors to a large extent; knew that Henderson had loaned money to various parties unconnected with contracts.

Messrs. Moses Taylor and Wilson G. Hunt, were here called and testified to the high character of the defendant, and the case closed for the defence.

Assistant District-Attorney Wilson asked for an adjournment for the purpose of offering testimony rebutting the charges against the character of Savage.

The case was then adjourned till Friday next, at 10 o'clock, at which time, the Commissioner stated, the case must close.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

100 N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅜	100 Hud. Riv. R...b2	135⅛
600 Erie Railway...b3	114⅜	300 do	135⅛
1200 do...b2	114⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R.	137
100 do...s3	114⅜	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	93¾
300 do...snw	114⅜	400 do	93¾
400 do	114⅜	100 do...snw	93½
100 do...b3	114⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R.	130¾
100 Qtz. Hill M. Co.	13	100 Cleve. & Pitts.	111½

[Advertisement.]

GOLDEN BITTERS.—Hubbel's Golden Bitters are rapidly gaining a world-wide reputation. Read the following:

PARIS, France, June 2, 1864.

Messrs. Hubbell & Co.:

GENTS: I can say that your "Golden Bitters" is the most wonderful medicine in the world. It acts truly in a most miraculous way. Suffering with dyspepsia of the most painful kind, I used the "Golden Bitters," prepared by Messrs. HUBBEL & Co., and was cured. I am convinced that all complaints of this kind can be cured by your Bitters. Wishing you prosperity and great success in the curing of all complaints that afflict the human frame,

I am, Gentlemen, yours with respect.
CASINIER FABRIGOU.

[Advertisement.]

THE JAPANESE POLISH.—This excellent article is the only one that ladies can use on their Balmorals, while it is superior to any blacking for the boots of gentlemen. It is for sale by all the leading shoe-dealers, and at the wholesale agency, No. 75 William-street.

[Advertisement.]

"Stand not upon the order of your going, but go at once," and buy a bottle of the fragrant Sozodont. You will never regret it. It not only beautifies and preserves the teeth and arrests decay, but leaves the mouth cool, and the breath as fragrant as a rose. All druggists sell it.

[Advertisement.]

RICH READING.—Our Social Relations—Marriage—The Mitten; to whom and when to give it—Does he love me?

"Oh, happy they—the happiest of their kind,—
Whom gentle stars unite, and in one fate
Their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings blend."

Woman Culture, Bodily Training, Influence of Food, Stomach and Brain, Resemblances, Signs of Character, Physiognomy, Physiology, Ethnology, Psychology, given in *The Phrenological Journal*. New vol. $2 a year. July number by first post 20 cents. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Brilliant and exciting illustrations in this week's number. Three views of the pirate ship *Alabama*, with a portrait of Capt. SEMMES. Splendid portrait of Gen. MEADE. New-York harbor fortifications, Fort Lafayette, Fort Richmond, &c., with Music and Fashions.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 6—*In steamship Washington, for Havre*—W. C. Haggerty, Mrs. Kent, George Pearce, Mme. Pinchon, Mlle. Pinchon, H. W. Hicks, Mrs. Hicks, Henri Sautter, Mr. Penniman, M. Paturd, Miss Anna Curtille, P. Netter, all of New-York; Mr. Boulatoure, Mlle. V. de Saint Omer, F. Mathon, Emile Groupiere, C. L. Brauer, Aug. Midoz, L. J. Degee, Mr. Mernier, Mme. Mernier and child, Mrs. D. Lambert, J. B. Bernard, all of New-Orleans; L. A. Labraunce, Mrs. Labraunce, Miss Labraunce, Miss Labraunce, Mr. Newman, Mrs. Hicks, 3 children and servant, James B. Eades, Mrs. Eades, Miss S. Eades, Miss A. Eades, Miss E. Eades, Miss J. Eades, Miss M. Eades, C. W. Deitrich, Mrs. Deitrich and 2 children, Miss Deitrich, all of St. Louis; G. Sautter, Mr. Schorpfer, of Havre; Mr. Coulard, Mr. Coutard, Capt. Dominie, Capt. Hechties, Tom Carroll, of France; Mrs. M. Dorsey and 2 daughters, A. W. Madard, Mrs. Madard, son and servant, S. Pichon, of Havana; Paul Hera and son, Cincinnati; C. E. Weber, Ohio; R. Beardsley, of Indiana.

JULY 6—*In steamship Sidon, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Robbins and 2 children, Cincinnati; B. S. Fox, California; D. Neumann, London; Robert Cleland, Glasgow; Mr. and Mrs. Tarbuck and child, Miss Ann Grant, Jno. Norkin, Miss Annie Johnson, and others in the steerage.

In bark Teresa, for St. Thomas and Maracaibo—E. B. Simmons and wife, Mrs. Anduze and 2 children, J. P. Thorsen. For Maracaibo—Joseph Anderson, Mrs. A. P. Foster and 3 children.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—J. S. Elli and wife, W. N. Hawley, wife and 2 children, L. W. Fisher and wife, Rev. W. C. Anderson, Mrs. L. Miller, B. D. Harris, J. McAllister and 2 children, B. Schloss, wife, 4 children and servant, Mrs. H. Bottsford, Mrs. Donnell and daughter, M. O. Davidson, G. M. Scott, Mrs. L. C. Williams, Mrs. E. Gibbons, H. Passon, Mrs. Wooding, Mrs. E. S. Purdy, H. Hawley and wife, V. J. Poole, J. J. Merritt, E. C. Perry, J. W. Jenkins, A. Bailey, J. M. Griffin, T. White, G. B. Malcolm, W. Holmes and wife, C. L. Strong, wife, children and 2 servants, A. C. Bates, Mrs. J. Colt and servant, Mrs. L. Collins, E. B. Shears, Mrs. O. H. Williams and children, A. Harriman, wife and 3 children, J. G. Kittle, S. Howes, Mrs. B. Booth, Miss H. H. Fay, Mrs. W. C. Forbes, W. Augustus, B. S. Fox, Mrs. W. M. White and daughter, Mrs. Brockway, J. Tunell, Jr., Mrs. Fey, B. M. Baker, W. Smith, J. Gleason and wife, G. McIntyre and daughter, J. H. Thompson, 50 in second cabin and 100 in the steerage.

JULY 6—*In steamship Britannia, from Glasgow*—J. Burden, wife and child, C. Richmond and daughter, A. M. Clark, G. S. Ward, M. Finley, P. McKechnie, G. Spohr, H. Mier and wife, Miss Crawford, E. Coleman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 34 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon sets... 9 25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 57 | Gov. Island..10 46 | Hell Gate...12 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 6.

Cleared.

Barks Gen. Berry, Hooper, Fortress Monroe, E. A. Hussey & Co.; Argean, Lindsay, Cadiz, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Meteor, (Br.,) Street, Queenstown, John Jackson & Co.

Brigs Ellida, (Brem.,) Schubert, Montevideo, Ruprecht & Forstine; Time, (Br.,) Smith, Bermuda, Linguist, Norton & Co.

Schooners Harriet Ryan, Snow, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Frank Walton, Ellis, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steamship Eagle, Lawrence, Havana July 2, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 4th inst., 9 A. M., lat. 32 03, lon. 77 56, was boarded by U. S. steamer St. Jago de Cuba; wished to be reported all well, and chased five blockade-runners, and picked up 50 bales of cotton.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall June 27, at 6 P. M., with mails, specie and passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Ferrier, Glasgow June 18, with mdse. and 241 passengers to Francis McDonald.

U. S. steam transport Parthenia, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., July 2, via Fortress Monroe 36 hours, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Fanny, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Ship Ocean Traveler, (of Belfast, Ireland,) McCully, Bordeaux 59 ds., with mdse. to McCully, McDonald & Co. July 1, lat. 40 21, lon. 67, spoke Br. ship Neptune, Behn, from Geestemunde May 18, with passengers for New-York.

Bark W. A. Platenius, (of Portland,) Davis, Picton, N. S., 12 ds., with coal to Peck & Church.

Bark Bolivia, Whitebery, Aspinwall 18 ds., with rubber, coffee, etc., to J. F. Joy. 2d inst., off Hatteras, picked up a bale of cotton—no marks; also saw a large quantity of loose cotton.

Bark Mary Wilder, Ireland, New-Bedford, to Williams, Brown & Benson.

Brig Neptune, (Oldg.,) Drees, Menton 55 ds., with fruit to Hennings & Gosling. Passed Gibraltar May 23.

Brig Dirigo, (of Harrington,) Rumball, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar F. Talbot.

Brig Sarah Crowell, (of Halifax,) Crowell, Bradsbindor, C. B., 8 ds., with coal master.

Schr. Planet, (Br.,) Wilson, Bridgeport, in ballast to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Cole, Shules, N. S., 11 ds., with piles to Peck & Church.

Schr. Ottoman, ——, Port Morris.
Schr. Sterling, Phillips, Providence.
Schr. Treasure, Barber, New Bedford.
Schr. T. L. Miller, White, Middletown.
Schr. Adelaide, Davis, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Providence.
Schr. Palo Alto, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. J. C. Baldwin, ——, Middletown.
Schr. C. J. Errickson, Tuttle, New-Haven.
Schr. Pioneer, Daniels, Wellfleet.
Schr. James English, Nye, Providence.
Schr. Ann Amelia, Allen, Brookhaven.
Schr. Olive Elizabeth, Hamilton, New-Bedford.
Schr. Charger, Mahan, Providence.
Schr. Sea Bird, Wallace, Boston.
Schr. Village Queen, Sattery, Baltimore, with coal.

BELOW—Hanov. ship Neptune, from Bremen.

WIND—At sunset, W. S. W.

Sailed.

July 5—Ship Warwick Castle.

Barks Tuisko, J. Godfrey.

Brigs Caroline, Christopher Colombo, Courier de New-Orleans.

Schooners Wm. Henry, J. G. Wright.

6th—Steamships Sidon, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Washington, (Fr.,) for Havre.

Spoken, &c.

Brill—Br. brig, from Havana for Portland, July 2, lat. 38¾, lon. 74.

National—Am. ship, for Cork, April 14, lat. 19 12 S., lon. 83 25 W.

Samuel G. Glover—Am. ship, from the United States to California, 81 ds. out, off Cape Horn, April 28.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, July 4—Arr. barks Fury, Palermo; Eureka, Liverpool; steamtug James Baston, New-York, 5th, bark Lizzie, Pictou; brig Lorna, Hayti; schr. Emma, Aux Cayes; schr. Angler, Port-au-Prince; 6th, ship E. F. Gabain, Trapani; bark J. P. Chaplin, Nuevitas; brig Wm. A. Black, Gonaives; D. P. Proctor, Smith, Port Royal. Below, bark Champion, brig Alamo, and 7 brigs, unknown. Sld. 6th, A. M., steamship Africa, Stone, Halifax and Liverpool.

Also arr. bark R. A. Allen, Cienfuegos; brig Avondale, Rondout. Below, ship Gagliari.

Also arr. schrs. Maria Louisa, and Nelson, New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 4—Arr. brigs E. P. Swett, of Boston, Chadbourne, from Eromna 24th ult. for Bath; schrs. Active, Fisher, from Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Mary A. Shropshire, McElwell, and Black Bird, Cobb, Boston, for Fortress Monroe; E. H. Atwood, Reich, and James M. Flanagan, Cain, do., for Philadelphia; Louisa Grey, Bowen, Danvers, for do.

Sld. bark J. P. Chapin, schr. Prize.

5th—Arr. and sld. schr. James Henry, Mallowes, Newburyport for Boston; brigs Castillian, E. D. Swett, schrs. Active, Porto Rico, M. A. Schropshire, Black Bird, E. H. Atwood, J. M. Flannagan and Louisa Gray. 8 A. M., wind light from W. No vessels in port.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28—Ship Akbar, Chase, Boston. Sld. 24th, ship Nesutam, Lunt, Valparaiso.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. June 23, Am. steamer Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, New-York. Cld. June 20, Am. brig E. Drummond, Conway, New-York; 27th, steamer Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, New-York.

VALPARAISO—Sld. May 24, Am. ship Prospero, Caldera. In port, Am. ships John Tucker and Susan L. Fitzgerald.

CALLAO—Arr. May 27, Am. ships Cambria, Chinchas 29th, Alice Walton, do.; June 3, Am. bark Egypt, Montevideo; 4th, Canova, Buenos Ayres; 9th, George Green, Chinchas; 10th, Carrier Dove, San Francisco; Swallow, do.; Success, do.

Sld. May 28, Am. ships Nevada, Chinchas; 29th, Queen of the East, Hamburg; Chamberlain, Chinchas; 31st, Alice Walton, England; June 4, Cumbria, Antwerp.

Arr. at St. John, N. B., July 5, bark Mist, ——, Pembroke, Me.

Arr. at Halifax, N. S., July 5, brig Hadley Vicars, Ritchie, New-York; schrs. Venus, do.; George, do.

[PER ASIA.]

Arr. from New-York, June 14, J. Eaton, at Barcelona; 21st, Nord Amerika, at Bremen; 23d, Para, at Jersey; 23d, Lorenzo, Minona and Prince Oscar, at Flushing; Scotia, at Gravesend; 24th, Henrietta, at Greenock; Empire State, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Callao, June 23, Nimble, at Falmouth.

Sld. for New-York, June 21, Pride, from Newport; 11th, A. M. Lovett, from Gibraltar; 13th, Christiana, from do.; 23d, Marietta Nottebohm, from Liverpool; 24th, Evening Star, from Greenock.

Sld. for Boston, June 24, Emily, from Greenock.

MEM.—The ship Union, at Montevideo, leaky, is condemned.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, June 26.

Arr. from New-York, 24th, steamer London, at London; Barpswell, at Havre; Henrietta Mitchell, at Copenhagen; Dodd's, at Beachy Head.

Arr. from Callao, Frank Flint, at Bristol.

Arr. from Philadelphia, 25th, Tuscarora, at Liverpool.

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Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of our Iodine Water, as containing ¾ grains *pure* iodine in each fluid ounce—*no solvent being used*. It is not liable to decomposition, nor spontaneously-formed inequalities; neither is the iodine oxydized nor neutralized by combination with any ingredient, rendering this solution superior to any other method of exhibiting Iodine.

Full directions accompany each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the practitioner.

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BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUMS
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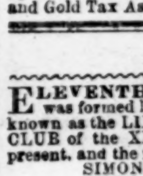

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MEETINGS.

A GENERAL MASS MEETING OF THE employing bakers of the City of New-York and vicinity, will be held at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, July 7 inst., at 8 o clock.

Reports from the committees appointed at the last meeting, and other highly important business, will be brought up.

All the employing bakers in the City of New-York and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend this meeting.

JAMES PURSSELL, Chairman.
DAVID M. WALDECK, Secretary.
HUGH TAYLOR, Treasurer.
John Crawford, James Pursell, John Haws,
Alexander Tritton, Adam Knobloch, Thos. Webb.
Committee of Arrangements.

THE MEETING ADVERTISED FOR FRIDAY LAST, and postponed on account of the excitement in the Money Market, will be held on THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., at the old Gold Room, No. 6 William-st., corner of Beaver, where an address will be delivered by Mr. J. B. HODGSKIN, on the "Union Gold Currency and Gold Tax Association."

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH WARD ON DECK.—A CLUB was formed last evening in the XIth Ward, to be known as the LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB of the XIth Ward. About fifty members were present, and the following officers were elected:
SIMON HAZLETON, Esq., President.
BERNARD SWARTZ, Esq., Vice-President.
JOHN LEWIS, Esq., Treasurer.
C. W. CARPENTER, Secretary.

The next regular meeting will be held at No. 21 Avenue D, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, July 13.

GERMAN LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUB of the Xth Ward, will meet THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Helvetia Hotel, No. 291 Broome-st.
WM. WERMERSKIRCH, President.
ERNST MADDER, Secretary.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—OFFICIAL list of prizes drawn July 1, 1864:

Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.
30	$400	6221	$400	10718	$400	16012	$400	20650	$200
36	200	6222	400	10739	200	16041	200	20782	1000
46	1000	6285	400	10846	200	16049	200	20858	400
65	500	6384	200	10923	200	16053	500	20869	400
99	200	6408	200	10962	500	16145	400	20890	500
174	400	6445	200	11092	400	16224	200	[illegible]	400
320	1000	6574	200	11097	200	16268	1000	21023	200
389	400	6587	400	11343	200	16364	500	21122	500
484	10000	6613	200	11474	200	16398	200	21343	200
501	1000	6646	200	11469	1000	16517	400	[illegible]	[illegible]
579	200	6785	200	11692	400	16530	200	[illegible]	[illegible]
677	400	6852	200	11736	200	16580	200	[illegible]	[illegible]
729	500	6958	200	11888	400	16635	200	[illegible]	[illegible]
889	200	7139	200	11962	200	16644	200	21519	[illegible]
946	200	7152	400	11963	500	16709	400	[illegible]	[illegible]
953	200	7354	400	11984	400	16727	200	[illegible]	400
1223	400	7547	1000	12050	400	16755	200	[illegible]	400
1287	500	7553	200	12096	500	16787	200	21737	200
1315	200	7613	200	12167	200	16805	200	[illegible]	200
1324	500	7645	400	12224	500	16806	400	21876	[illegible]
1351	200	7711	500	12229	200	16834	200	[illegible]	400
1483	200	7724	200	12247	400	16910	200	[illegible]	200
1536	200	8010	200	12406	400	16931	200	[illegible]	500
1573	400	8035	200	12525	200	16979	400	22015	400
1624	400	8100	200	12548	500	17110	1000	[illegible]	400
1693	500	8188	200	12588	1000	17147	200	22138	200
1708	500	8213	200	12650	5000	17209	400	22174	400
1903	400	8235	200	[illegible]	500	17299	1000	22264	200
2003	400	8249	400	12858	200	17306	25000	22332	200
2180	400	8390	400	12859	1000	17460	400	22335	1000
2245	500	8398	500	12872	200	17489	200	22342	200
2308	200	8571	500	12921	200	17531	200	22430	200
2371	500	8681	200	12978	1000	17639	200	22614	200
2478	400	8693	500	12984	400	17640	200	22654	500
2734	500	8721	200	13126	1000	17664	200	22784	200
2780	200	8897	200	13276	500	17760	200	22821	200
2914	200	8923	400	13353	400	17903	400	22977	400
2925	400	9006	200	13402	200	17956	400	23065	400
2993	400	9021	200	13641	200	18008	400	23122	200
2999	200	9100	200	13642	500	18050	500	23277	200
3056	200	9167	1000	13649	200	18091	400	23372	200
3468	500	9195	1000	13654	200	18261	400	23375	200
3807	400	9580	400	13818	200	18332	200	23382	200
3930	500	[illegible]	500	13836	50000	18387	400	23524	200
3945	200	9662	400	14034	200	18399	200	23601	200
4051	400	9706	400	14235	200	[illegible]	500	23623	200
4078	200	9852	200	14364	200	18609	400	23685	200
4093	500	9877	200	14477	200	18612	500	23896	200
4284	400	9884	400	14495	400	18675	400	23903	400
4296	1000	9916	200	14646	200	18792	500	23911	200
4543	400	9922	200	14693	1000	18935	500	23966	200
4630	200	9971	1000	14732	200	19087	200	24161	200
4872	400	10140	200	14846	200	19159	200	24239	400
4919	400	10192	400	14863	200	19240	200	24247	200
4967	400	10233	400	14985	500	19261	400	24373	200
5061	200	10277	200	14991	400	19316	200	24496	200
5147	400	10306	400	15044	500	19326	200	24665	400
5188	500	10318	200	15095	1000	19426	1000	24916	200
5287	200	10327	400	15190	200	19482	400	24965	1000
5395	200	10463	400	15278	400	19609	200	25071	200
5403	500	10481	200	15289	400	20083	400	25161	200
[illegible]	200	10494	400	15291	200	20096	400	25196	400
5532	400	10500	500	15381	1000	20211	400	25341	1000
5591	200	10531	400	[illegible]	200	[illegible]	500	25383	100000
5612	500	10621	400	15401	400	[illegible]	200	25472	200
5941	200	10676	200	15572	500	20261	200	[illegible]	400
6042	200	10703	200	15717	500	20268	200	[illegible]	400
6141	200	10709	400	15983	1000	[illegible]	200	25995	400

Highest premium paid for prizes, information furnished, doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver wanted.

ALECK & CO., Brokers,
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